

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 35

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS  
TWO CENTS

## CHINO-AMERICAN EDUCATION LINK TO AID RESEARCH

Harvard Joins Yenching to  
Inaugurate Institute of  
Chinese Studies

ADVANCED STUDENTS  
WILL BE EXCHANGED

Chinese Will Be Encouraged to  
Study Own Civilization and  
Interpret It to Occident

Establishment of a link in graduate education between Harvard University and Yenching University in Peking, China, by which an institute of Chinese studies will be added to both universities and advanced students of the Orient and Occident will cross the seas to carry on research has been announced in Boston by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University.

The new institute will be supported by an endowment from the estate of Charles M. Hall, inventor of the modern process for making aluminum, who left in his will a large bequest to be devoted to educational work in Asia and the Balkan States. Dr. Stuart said, "The institute will be controlled jointly by Harvard University, Yenching University and the trustees of the estate, Homer H. Johnson and Arthur V. Davis."

"The purpose of the institute," Dr. Stuart explained, "is to promote both in China and America graduate study and research in the various branches of Chinese culture with the primary objective of encouraging the Chinese to study their own highly developed civilization in the light of Occidental methods of research and to interpret this civilization to the West."

To stress Chinese culture "It will be made possible for Yenching University to offer graduate work to its own students and to those who come from other parts of China and thus assist in strengthening the emphasis on Chinese culture which is one of the beneficial consequences of the recent nationalist awakening among Chinese students."

"The work at Harvard will consist of courses in the Chinese language and literature, as well as in various aspects of Sinology studied through English or other European languages."

"It is expected that the co-operation between the two institutions will help Yenching in development of critical methods and apparatus for research as worked out in the West. It will be desirable for Chinese students to come to Harvard for the mastery of technique, and for comparative investigation."

"On the other hand, the direct contact with an institution located in China, with a strong staff of Chinese on its faculty, and an established place in Chinese life, will be of value to Harvard in enriching and vitalizing its Chinese department."

For Stud. in Peking "Students from Europe and America will be encouraged to go to Peking for such subjects as can be most advantageously studied there, and there will be close co-operation between the two institutions, not only in arranging programs of study, but in publication both in English and Chinese."

"Especially ought this to result in interpreting China to western readers, and thus make for an intelligent appreciation of a culture as yet too little understood in other parts of the world."

"In order to increase the number of Chinese students for advanced work and to stimulate a more general interest in their own literature and culture, the institute will be enabled to make grants to certain other colleges in China for strengthening their undergraduate work."

The work of the institute will be under the control of a board of trustees composed of nine members with Roland W. Boyden of Boston as chairman.

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## Dutch Skippers Laud "Abstinence Compass"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague picturesque barges add color to the numerous canals of Holland, are showing their inclination for prohibition by carrying on their boats a poster with the words, "Total abstinence is a good compass."

These posters are in white enamel with clear blue lettering. They are distributed, at cost price, by the local sections of a number of prohibition organizations.

## Peace Medal Award Given to Mr. Schwab

Arbitration Society Recognizes Work He Has Done  
for Nation's Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A commercial peace medal, in recognition of his service to industrial and business arbitration, has been awarded to Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, by the American Arbitration Association.

The medal, inscribed "In appreciation of service in the cause of commercial peace," was said to be the first of its kind ever awarded. It was presented at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel, at which more than 800 leading business men and public officials were guests.

One of the great contributions of arbitration to business is its removal of the feeling of conquest from the settlement of commercial disputes, Mr. Schwab said in his address at the presentation of the medal.

The belligerent attitude developed by court actions, with the attendant publicity, is not conducive to settlement of difficulties, he continued, while arbitration develops an attitude wherein both sides may gracefully give and take and where the person in the wrong finds it easier to yield to a just decision.

"I am one of the men who, after a long business career, is not soured on humanity," Mr. Schwab said. "The longer I live, the more firmly I am convinced that the way to enjoy life is to be able to enjoy it with others. I have found this in my friends and the people with whom I associate. While having this confidence, it is well to enjoy it in one's contacts and in one's relationships."

In the course of his business life, Mr. Schwab said, fully 10,000 labor disagreements have arisen. Every one of these, he declared, has been settled without recourse to either the courts or outside arbitration. His company was among the first, Mr. Schwab declared, to feel that the workman should have a voice in his own affairs.

"Success in dealing with men is, to a considerable extent, based upon the understanding that the real aristocracy of this country is not that of birth or wealth," he continued. "True aristocracy is measured by the good one does for his fellow man."

Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association, who presided, cited the work of Mr. Schwab in bringing "the spirit of good will, of tolerance, of justice, of fair dealing and kindness into his business relations which are the very attributes of commercial peace."

The international aspect of commercial friendship in its importance to relations between governments was stressed by Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminals and a director of the American Arbitration Association.

Other speakers were Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and a director of the American Arbitration, and Judge Moses H. Grossman, honorary president of the association.

## ARGENTINA AGAIN TO ENTER LEAGUE

So Says Foreign Minister During Visit to Berlin

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Important economic parleys will take place here during the visit to Berlin of Dr. Angel Gallardo, the Argentine Foreign Minister, regarding the importation of German farm machinery and railway material for the construction of an underground railway in Buenos Aires by German engineers.

In a statement to the Berliner Borsen Courier, Dr. Gallardo declared that the Argentine undoubtedly would re-enter the League of Nations this year, for he expected that supporters of the League would hold a majority in the new Chamber. Latin America, he added, did not intend to adopt the Monroe Doctrine. He refused, however, to discuss American intervention in Nicaragua, but declared that his country would pursue a policy of non-intervention so far as Mexican problems were concerned.

## HUNGARY HONORS T. BRENTANO

WASHINGTON (P)—The Hungarian cross of merit of the first class has been presented to Theodore Brentano, of Chicago, by Count Sechenyi, the Hungarian Minister. The award was in recognition of services performed by Mr. Brentano while American Minister at Budapest.

## NO PEACE PERMANENT WITHOUT DISARMAMENT

To This Conclusion Viscount Cecil Comes in an Interview on the Vital International Problem of Day—  
Emphasis Laid on Need for Security

This is the first of a series of interviews with the most distinguished statesman in Europe. The others include: Dr. Gustav Stresemann, André Tardieu, Benito Mussolini, André Citroën, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Dr. Eduard Benard, Lord Balfour, and Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

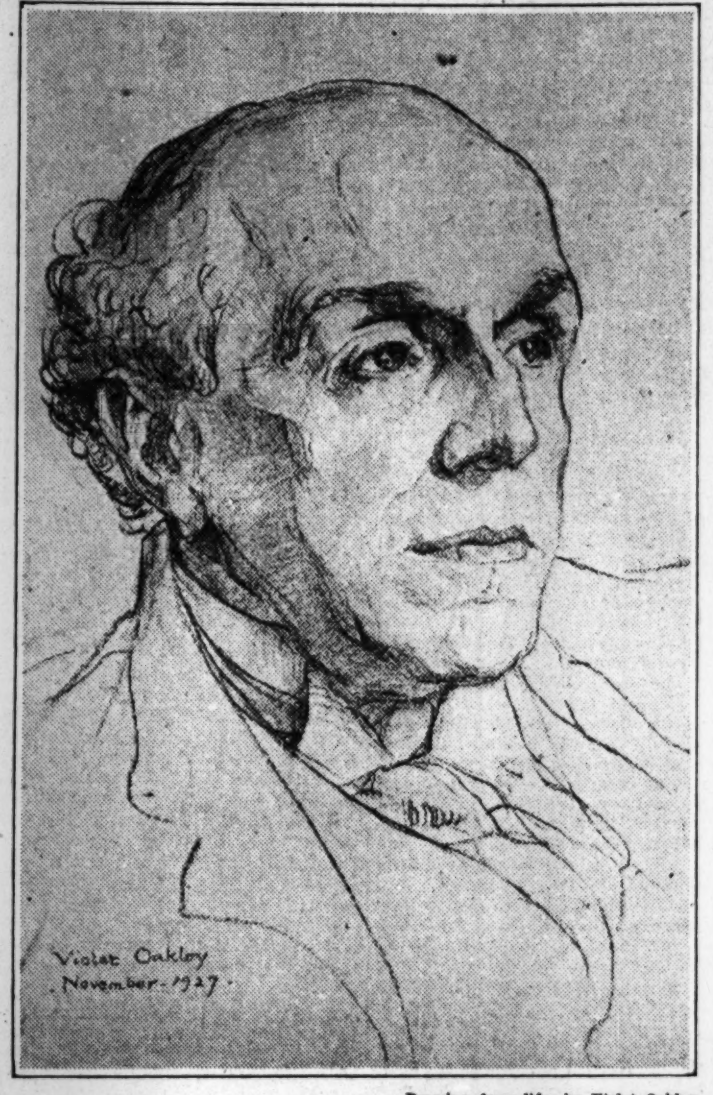
Viscount Cecil stands today as a prominent member of a small, and I hope not disappearing, group of Englishmen, who have given lavishly of their ability to the service of the British state. Men of fortune, of inherited class, of liberal education, they have found in politics not only a means of public service but an occupation for active and restless mentalities. At the moment the names of Lord Balfour, Lord Grey and perhaps Winston Churchill occur to me as representative of this group. That Lord Cecil should have turned his attention primarily to foreign affairs is readily understandable when it is recalled that he is the son of that Lord Salisbury who was Britain's greatest Foreign Minister since Disraeli. The names of both have been electrically interwoven with the history of American diplomacy, for Lord Salisbury conducted the British side of the rather acrimonious discussion with Richard Olney, then American Secretary of State, over the Venezuela boundary dispute out of which grew the phrase "diplomacy in shirt-sleeves."

Lord Cecil, for his part, held during the late war a post which, under less conciliatory direction, might have brought the United States into the war on the wrong side. He was Minister of Blockade, in which capacity he was necessarily in constant conflict with the United States. There were moments when, even in England, it was felt that the blockade, vital as it was to England's conduct of the war, might have this exceedingly grave result. American ships were being seized, taken into British harbors, their cargoes judged by British prize courts. The list of "contraband of war" was extended beyond anything dreamed of in earlier conflicts. The doctrine of the "continuous voyage," which, indeed the United States in 1918-19 had been the originator—was stretched beyond recognition. The distinction between a "paper blockade" and a blockade in fact was wiped out. But for that matter, most of the historic rights of neutrals on the high seas were wiped out, as were most of the immunities of noncombatants on land.

Another war shall come neither will have either rights or immunities, and it may be perceived of this fact which makes Lord Cecil so determined to use every ability which he possesses to avert the possibility of a third world war. It is a post of the most extreme difficulty, he managed to check American resentment of the methods of the blockade before it reached the danger point. In this he was, of course, materially aided by his friendship for the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, whose sympathy for the Allies is a matter of history.

Shortly before I reached London, he wrote me as we sat talking before a fire in his home in Grosvenor Square. Indeed I have come to the conclusion that there is a distinct physical resemblance among political idealists, who have taken their ideals into the arena and fought for them. Borah is one of that type, and many political cartoonists will confess to the difficulties they have encountered in differentiating Borah from Bryan in an impressionistic sketch. Lord Cecil is cast much in the same mold, although his features are sharper, his nose more pronounced, his manner more eager than that of his American prototypes. The comparison does not strain when one remembers that Bryan, in his latter days, was a most ardent advocate of international arbitration, while Borah today, bitterly opposed as he is to the League of Nations, is the foremost advocate in the United States of the outlawry of war. Lord Cecil, whose life since the Versailles Conference has been devoted to the advocacy of measures likely to insure enduring peace, looks upon the League as the most powerful agency to be employed in seeking this end. In brief, he stands shoulder to shoulder with Borah in opposition to war and all that it stands for, but differs with him radically in his selection of agencies with which to combat it. He believes in the League to the fullest extent. Talk with him on the subject and you will find him a most frank and open-minded man, and you will find yourself ultimately led gently, but decisively, to discussion of the League as though your joint thoughts, to use President Wilson's

## Champions League as Agency for Peace



Viscount Cecil. Drawing from life, by Violet Oakley.

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## Shakespeare Memorial Design Explained by Woman Architect

Theory Expressed in Theater Is That Buildings Should  
Not Conceal Functions Which They Exist to  
Fulfill, Says Winner of Competition

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA  
PONTIAC TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—Miss Elizabeth Scott of Bournemouth, winner of the Memorial design for a new Shakespeare theater at Stratford-on-Avon over 72 competing architects in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, today modestly told the story of her remarkable artistic triumph. Graduated only three years ago from the Architectural Association School, Miss Scott ascribed her early success in an important competition to the improved methods of training now available for young architects. "In recent years," she said, "the conditions of training have entirely changed. Formerly young architects began their careers in offices where they spent a good deal of precious time being useful about the place, but they are now able to enter schools and acquire the theory from highly-trained teachers."

Young Architects' Opportunities "Fresh from schools, and newly interested in the most modern theories, the young architects stand almost as a chance of winning a big competition as experienced architects. Inevitably, they are weak on the practical side of their work and I should not care to undertake the actual building of the theater which I have designed without the skilled guidance of Mr. Maurice Chesterton. I don't see that the schools can do more than give students a practical knowledge of building."

The many theory to which I have sought to give expression in the Shakespeare Memorial Theater is that buildings should not conceal the functions which they exist to fulfill. In my ideal city it is possible to read buildings as you pass them in the street. I have been extremely fortunate in finding a Stratford site which enabled me to consider the

function and space as well as the character of the building. The requirements of the governors were also favorable to my general intention of planning an intimate theater with ample space for freedom of movement and assembly, so desirable in such a meeting place of people as the Stratford Theater is intended to be.

"My design certainly owes something to France, Germany and America. I have been much interested in drawings of the theater Champs Elysees built by M. M. A. and G. Perret; the theaters in Berlin and Bremen built by Herr Oscar Kaufmann, and the Pasadena Theater in California. All these theaters have a friendly atmosphere which I have tried to get. At present my stage is not flexible enough and I hope to have an opportunity of studying stage development in Germany, probably in Berlin and Munich where it is much more advanced than in this country. My stage is fairly elastically designed, and will let me apply any ideas I may pick up at \$1,000. At present the stage can be used as an Elizabethan, Greek or modern stage, but it is not able to roll away scenery as soon as it is done with, in the modern German way."

Power of Composition "It is possible one or more changes in my design may be made at the discretion of the governors, but it has several unusual features. There are nine boxes placed at the back of stalls, instead of in the usual inconvenient positions at the sides of the proscenium. Then there is the ordering of the auditorium, which is really fan-shaped—unlike most English auditoriums which begin by being fan-shaped and then straighten to enclose the pit. There are acoustic arrangements, a sloping, sound-re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## LEAGUE SHARE IN CIVIL LAW IS EMPHASIZED

Interdependence of States  
More and More Felt,  
Declares Dr. Loder

BY WIRELESS VIA PONTIAC TELEGRAPH

THE HAGUE—The sixth conference on international civil law opened today at the Peace Palace, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Beelaerts van Blokland, welcoming the delegates of 21 European countries and Japan on behalf of the Netherlands Government.

Baron Adelcreutz, the Swedish delegate, proposed a telegram of homage to Queen Wilhelmina and nominated Dr. Bernard C. J. Loder, the first Dutch delegate, as president. Dr. Loder, in accepting office, gave a brief outline of the conference program. He also pointed out how the League of Nations was influencing international civil law, from which new happy developments were the result. Through the League's influence the interdependence of states was more and more felt, and it was understood increasingly that the diversity of national codifications was not an impediment to a reasonable international codification.

The task of the present conference was the codification of international civil law. Dr. Loder also drew attention to the Dutch Government's proposal for a treaty change, by which the Permanent Court of International Justice will have jurisdiction in controversies regarding the interpretation and significance of international civil law treaties.

The meetings are private and will last about three weeks.

## FARM RELIEF BILL EXPECTED IN MARCH

Changes Being Drafted to  
Meet Coolidge Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Proponents of farm relief legislation predict that a bill enacted by Congress dealing with the subject will be in the hands of the President by March 1. This was disclosed by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in a discussion of the farm relief issue on the Senate floor.

The Senate committee is in a position to take up consideration of this important subject matter about the first of February," Mr. McNary declared. "It is our plan to pass it by the middle of February, send it to the House for prompt action there and put it up to the President by March 1."

This program is in keeping with the demands of the Progressives and the assurances of Republican leaders that farm legislation would be permitted to come up for early consideration. Mr. McNary said he was formulating some changes in the measure, designed to meet objections to the project made against it by President Coolidge. He was urged, on both sides of the Senate, Democratic and Republican, to report out the McNary-Haugen bill with the changes he deems desirable.

## FRANCE FAVORS AMERICAN PLAN TO OUTLAW WAR

Report That Briand Has  
Become Lukewarm Is  
"Entirely Unjustified"

CRITICAL ATTITUDE  
SEEN AS PERMISSIBLE

French Anxious to Act With  
United States in Invitation  
to Other Nations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Only one subject continues to occupy the attention of the French and it is difficult to remember when any proposal has aroused so much interest as that contained in the letter of Frank B. Kellogg, United States State Secretary. It would be well to make perfectly clear that despite the controversy which rages around certain aspects of the proposed plurilateral pact there is a real desire to carry the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

It would appear from the reports coming back from America that statements have been made to the effect that Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, is lukewarm and that France wishes to escape from the American scheme. This statement is entirely unjustified. The Government is anxious to co-operate with Washington in inviting other powers to work out a general accord. The American proposal is regarded as the logical elaboration of M. Briand's original tentative idea. It will not be opposed but on the contrary will be enthusiastically assisted.

Official Attitude Is Friendly It is necessary to lay emphasis on this friendly official attitude. But of course a friendly attitude does not exclude the exercise of critical intelligence, and M. Briand, in his response to Mr. Kellogg, endeavors to safeguard European interests. This reply is doubtless now in the hands of Mr. Kellogg and its publication will allow many doubts.

M. Briand depicts the special situation existing between France and the United States, two countries linked by common memories, between whom there has never been the shadow of war, and who are now called upon to work out a general accord. There are defensive wars as well as offensive.

Question of Aggressive War There is a third category of conflict, namely a war undertaken to help a country unjustly attacked, and impose sanctions on the aggressor. Members of the League of Nations are pledged by the covenant to help each other if necessary by arms against a war-maker. Therefore some care must be taken not to pit the terms of the Kellogg pact against the covenant of the League. It is a war of aggression which is already denounced by the League resolution and it is a war of aggression which is the subject of the Kellogg pact but chose to ignore it.

United States' Assistance If the pact were plurilateral and the United States had totally renounced war, then whatever injustice was being committed, America could not make a claim of France as in 1917. Such a result would be considered deplorable, and therefore the word "war" should be qualified by the adjective "aggressive." The absurd assertion that a properly drawn up pact would necessarily injure the League is scouted scornfully in French official circles. Anything which tends to eliminate war cannot be in conflict with the League. The League does encourage whatever strengthens the idea of peace.

Neither is the criticism that a fresh declaration of peaceful intentions would be superfluous seriously entertained in France. It is true, solemn pledges already exist. But it is good to repeat them in various forms. In diplomatic matters, think the French, many things might go without saying but are nevertheless better said, not once but thrice.

"Moral Gesture" and "Pious Resolutions" Are Emphasized at Geneva

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The American proposal of a multilateral treaty of non-aggression continues to be the subject of animated comment in League circles here. In connection with it one detects two main currents of thought. There is first the prevailing sentiment that the suggestion is to be welcomed because of its value as a moral gesture underlining the obligation of all state members of the League of Nations to avoid war and seek such methods of arbitration as will lead to a settlement of all possible disputes.

## The Sixth International Conference of American Nations

will convene at Havana January 16. Some of the outstanding problems confronting the conference—which the United States Government considers to be the most important international meeting for 1928—will be outlined

Tomorrow



puts. That this primary duty of the League of Nations and indeed of all the civilized states should be emphasized by the greatest power outside the League is recognized as a valuable contribution to the cause of peace. For this will focus the attention of the world on the ideal to which all the efforts of men of good will are tending.

There is little doubt that the members of the League would sign such a pact if offered them by the United States, whether in conjunction with France or not. Frankly, the other members of the League would not have liked France to be signaled out as the sole beneficiary of such a pact for that would have appeared to give France a privileged position as regards the United States.

#### No Objection to French Action

That America's arbitration treaty with France is on lines similar to treaties America has made or proposes to make with other countries has removed any disquiet on this score and there is no objection to France or any other country being taken into partnership for the moment with America in presenting a treaty of universal application for the prohibition of war.

On the contrary this association with France is regarded as a convenient link between the United States and the League is submitting the proposal, which it is agreed would tend to make war more remote by putting up a barrier which no nation would look in the face without offending the moral sentiment of the world. Those who believe that the building up of this moral sentiment is the most important work of the League of Nations, and that to it the nations must look in the main for the prevention of war are wholeheartedly on the side of America in making its proposal.

There is, however, another school of thought which while not denying the value of such a treaty as a moral gesture, sees danger in the mere multiplication of pious resolutions against war, for it apprehends that this may lull the nations into the belief that this is all that is necessary to abolish war. Those holding this view think therefore that if the American plan is to have a practical value, it should go a good deal further for mere treaties of non-aggression will not in themselves move the fears and suspicions caused by armaments which are the chief cause of war.

#### Attitude of United States

Since Washington must be aware of this, the question arises whether the proposed treaty for the prohibition of war is intended as a step toward another naval conference. If this is impossible and America will not take part in the deliberations of the security council, the extension of arbitral agreements and other methods of preventing war, has it anything else in thought which would give practical effect to a universal pact for outlawing war.

For instance the Christian Science Monitor feels that its moral authority in dealing with acts of aggression that might arise would be greatly strengthened if the United States could give its indication that it would be willing to take serious consideration a unanimous verdict of the Council against an aggressor. That America should tie its hands in advance, or surrender its right to make such a statement, is not demanded. But it is urged that as an indication on the part of America it might sever its connection with an aggressor state as these circumstances would have enormous value in the eyes of the world in the direction of the pact for the outlawry of war.

Admittedly the very difficult questions of maritime law and the rights of nations come into the picture and the above only indicates the direction in which thought here is moving in connection with the American proposal.

#### British Foreign Office

##### Receives Text of Treaty

LONDON (P)—The British Foreign Office announces that the text of Mr. Kellogg's proposals for treaties to outlaw war had been received by the Government. It was stated that Great Britain merely has been informed of the proposed treaties and has not asked for any expression of opinion for which there seems to be no need.

Downing Street officials say that the American Government has associated itself by the proposals with a movement which has long been part of British policy. As regards its bearing on the League of Nations, the view is expressed that much depends on the drafting of the proposed treaty but that certainly the covenant of the League does allow war under some circumstances. All the afternoon newspapers display Mr. Kellogg's proposal prominently. The News says that Europe should welcome and make every effort to aid it, while the Standard regards the proposal "at least with hope and charity," adding, "How far we regard it with faith is another matter."

The Star says that the "Nicaraguan War" is an unfortunate event all round, and asks why "the excellent principle of a scheme for outlawing war" should not also apply to Nicaragua.

LONDON (P)—The opinions of the morning papers expressed on the Kellogg proposal to abolish war, all

though none are condemnatory, cannot be described as altogether enthusiastic.

The Daily Mail was an exception. Under the caption, "A Message of Hope," it describes the Kellogg note to France as having "the advantage of bringing forward a definite and concrete plan which makes it a culminating point of a great campaign against war."

The Daily Chronicle gives the American proposal a favorable welcome. It urges the British Government to give it all possible support, but says that the American scheme will add nothing to the bonds already existing between the members of the League of Nations.

The Daily News while expressing pleasure at the United States "talking so straightforwardly in the language of peace," thinks "the invitation comes rather unfortunately at the moment America is waging a not very creditable war in Nicaragua." The paper says it is unable to fathom exactly what is implied by the proposal which "may have tremendous significance or none at all."

The Daily Express declares that America's objective is noble and the proposal is based on a genuine desire for peace, but advises the maintaining of an open mind on it.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Kellogg has certainly outdone Briand in boldness of conception. Whether he equalled him in appreciation of what is practically in another country, in what respect the multilateral treaty imagined by Kellogg can be regarded as an improvement on pledges already adopted by the League of Nations is not at all clear."

The Morning Post, which is always avowedly skeptical of peace pacts, asserts it is unable to hope for much of a result from the proposal. The paper continues: "We all have our little reservations, our Nicaraguas and our Monroes. Doctrines which disturb the symmetry and completeness of these universal schemes for making war impossible."

#### Fascist Press Continues

##### Attack on Kellogg Plan

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

ROME—The Italian newspapers continue to comment on Mr. Kellogg's proposal to extend M. Briand's original plan for the bilateral outlawry of war to other nations, and the opposition shown on Thursday by the Tribuna is not only shared by other Fascist journals, but the latter do not hesitate to ridicule Mr. Kellogg's proposal and depict the United States as following a totally different policy from that which it outwardly professes by its "pacifism." In this connection an editorial appeared in the Corriere della Sera, Italy's leading newspaper, which is worth summarizing as it faithfully reproduces the state of mind of the Italian people on the proposed new diplomatic instrument.

The plutocratic, all-powerful democracy of the United States of America starts its new offensive against European political traditions which unfortunately is weakened by the disagreements existing among the nations of the Old World, says the Corriere. The American people, it continues, have their own particular way of understanding peace and they honestly believe that a pacifist campaign, if properly carried out, would bring about the end of the long-run guarantee that peace which Europe is unable to secure by the old diplomatic methods.

If, however, it goes on, Mr. Kellogg's proposal of a pact to outlaw war were accepted by the great powers the result would be that the center of universal arbitration would be immediately transferred from The Hague and Geneva to Washington; in other words Great Britain would be deprived of that control of the continental political equilibrium which it has exercised since the foundation of the League of Nations.

For this reason the Corriere believes that Mr. Kellogg's proposal is doomed to failure, but even if only a bilateral treaty were to be signed by France and the United States, it remains a fact that a union would be created between "two nations which are now making the greatest military and naval effort in the world—France in order to maintain its present predominant military position among European states and America in order to render more perfect its conquest of the New World, and to prepare through their absolute rule over two oceans their own hegemony over the world. In this way, concludes the Corriere, the new pacifist pact will only constitute a new disturbing factor of European security."

Impero strongly criticized the United States for its "foolish dream" of freeing the world of the nightmare of war, in order to pave the way for their financial and economic expansion. This extreme Fascist Journal is opposed to Mr. Kellogg's plan, not only because it is impractical but especially for the immorality it hides under a humanitarian mask. It

a general pact to outlaw war is concluded, Impero believes "the poor European countries would fall under a worse tyranny."

#### British Are Waiting

##### To See Text of Treaty

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The ordinary Englishman does not yet know or understand what the United States world peace invitation means. He is waiting to see the proposed treaty before committing himself to approving or disapproving it. He recognizes nevertheless that a great ideal is behind it and hopes it may prove the beginning of a more universal co-operation toward world amity.

"The test of America's offer," the Manchester Guardian says, "will be the test of the proposed treaty of arbitration. Those in this country who have not much more faith than the Americans in the threat of an international war as a preservative of peace will look at the 'outlawry' proposals from rather a different angle. We have signed the covenant and cannot sign treaties which are clearly incompatible with it. Nevertheless, we are not particularly enamored of the sanctions clauses in the covenant and should not object to such a modification or interpretation of them as would enable us and other nations to come to an understanding with America, which definitely committed to the maintenance of world peace."

"Indeed American co-operation to that end is essential, and we may have to make considerable sacrifices to secure it. But if the covenant of the League is to be amended or interpreted in this sense, we should at least make sure what we are getting in return."

#### Aggressive Warfare Idea

##### Will Be Coldly Received

WASHINGTON (P)—French proposals to confine the declaration against war suggested by Mr. Kellogg to aggressive warfare only are apt to meet with a cold reception at the State Department. The French note accepting the American plan to expand the anti-war declaration treaty originally proposed by the Foreign Minister, M. Briand, from a multipower pact has been presented to the State Department during the day.

In advance of examination of the communication, some department officials held that the insertion of the aggressive war definition by the French Government was a material weakening of the Kellogg plan, if it did not completely defeat the spirit and purpose of that plan.

The only thing involved either in the Briand or Kellogg proposals, it was said, was a declaration of policy by the signatory powers against resort to war in the settlement of international disputes. To define the repudiated wars as being aggressive wars, it was said, raised the whole question of machinery to determine in any case which state might be the aggressor. The language in which the suggestion is made in the French note, however, may have much to do with the final determination of the Washington attitude.

#### Pravda Attacks Kellogg Plan

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW—Pravda, which alone among Russian newspapers comments on the Briand-Kellogg peace proposals, interprets them as strictly corresponding to the national interests of France and America, observing: "France, without risk can undertake the obligation never to fight America, because under no conditions could one imagine France taking the initiative of a military clash between two countries so unequal in resources and fighting power. The position of America is somewhat different, because America is a sea trade power. If in the event of new war on the European continent, America should again first remain neutral, it will again desire to defend the rights of its citizens' freedom to trade."

Pravda interprets Mr. Kellogg's proposal for inclusive anti-war agreements as an attempt to draw England into the compact which would ensure the "freedom of the seas" for American trade in future wars, but thinks it unlikely that England will consent.

#### TRUST COMPANY MERGER

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—An agreement to merge the Terminal Trust Co. and the International Germanic Trust Co., both of New York, has been approved by directors of both institutions for recommendation to respective stockholders.

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## Charges of 'Radio Trust' Aired at Senate Committee Hearing

Independents Allege Favoritism Is Apparent in Allocating Wavelengths—Mr. Pickard Describes Handicaps Under Which Board Has Operated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The mushroom growth of the radio industry, attempts of legislation to govern it, and rise of a powerful organization, criticized in some quarters as a "trust" controlling programs heard over a large share of the 10,000,000 receiving sets now estimated in America, were points brought up in turn at opening hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, considering confirmation of three appointees to the Federal Radio Commission: Orestes H. Caldwell, New York; Sam Pickard, Kansas, and Harold A. Lafont, Utah.

Mr. Pickard was the first commissioner heard by the committee. His testimony revealed the handicaps under which the commission was then operating. The Senate filibuster deprived the commission of funds to provide quarters, or engineering counsel.

The only money available came from the Department of Commerce, although the problems to be met were unusual and national in character. A majority of commissioners served without pay, awaiting Senate confirmation. Furthermore, the law established the commission for only one year to operate and its executive duties expire March 15, when, as Mr. Pickard declared, "Everything will still be in the air." Mr. Watson and C. C. Dill (D), Senator from Washington, indicated the intention of introducing bills to prolong the commission's life.

#### Allegations of Favoritism

Independent operators appeared at the hearing opposing confirmation of Messrs. Caldwell and Pickard on the ground that they had shown favoritism in allocating available waves to the so-called "radio trust." Close questioning from senators on this line brought allegations that the Radio Corporation of America holds a dominant position in the industry.

According to D. W. May, Newark, N. J., representing station WTRI, the Radio Corporation of America is the sales group of the General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone & Telegraph and affiliated corporations. The electric equipment companies manufacture its parts, while the telephone line links up its numerous broadcasting stations in hook-up programs. The National Broadcasting Company was described as the affiliated organization controlling its radioacting policies.

#### Senator Wheeler's View

The Radio Corporation holds a key position because of the patent situation, Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, said. The corporation holds basic patents on which it charges 7 1/2 per cent royalty by a system of contracts with independent stations. It also pays \$100,000 additional for franchises.

Answering Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Pickard explained that the Radio Commission's policy had been to concern itself with the welfare of the listening public, rather than the business affiliation of radioactors. No opportunity had been available to investigate alleged monopolistic practices, he said.

Mr. Pickard revealed that many

being only the universality of his genius, Miss Scott has given to Stratford a practical, interesting, living building in no way unworthy its hero.

#### SHORTHAND WRITERS BAN 'STENOGRAPHER'

Word to Be Deleted From All Association Literature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—The word "stenographer" is opposed by members of the New York State Shorthand Reporters' Association, it was indicated at the annual meeting just held here. Shorthand reporter is the preferred term.

Approval was given to several recommendations made by John J. Hestley of Buffalo, retiring president, in his annual address. These include publication of an official organ by the secretary and treasurer; increase in salary for substitute reporters from \$10 a day to \$15; discontinuance of speed shorthand contests in favor of clinics; deletion of the word "stenographer" from all literature pertaining to the organization of its members, and suggestion of collection of a committee for collective buying, outside of New York.

Other recommendations, which were referred to Nathan Behr of New York, the new president, are presentation of medals to speed champions in shorthand schools and other means of gaining publicity, together with publication of a pamphlet covering the laws of the State affecting shorthand reporters.

#### SCOTTISH ELECTRIC PROJECT UNDER WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A £400,000 contract for 250 miles of overhead high tension electrical transmission lines, which will link up Glasgow, Edinburgh, Kilmarlock, Kirkcaldy, Saltcoats, Dunfermline, Greenock, and other cities in Central Scotland, it is announced, has just been placed with British Insulated Cables, Ltd., of London and Prescott, Lancashire.

Work is to be started early in the new year and will be completed, it is expected, in the summer of 1930. It will entail the employment of a considerable number of men and stimulate factory operations at several places.

It is proposed to erect 1500 steel lattice towers each between 70 and 80 feet high and weighing a total of 6000 tons, all of which will be manufactured in the Glasgow district. Insulators will be made in British potteries and Lancashire plants will produce the required 1000 miles of aluminium-covered steel conductors. The project is part of the unification scheme for Great Britain now being arranged by the Central Electricity Board.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 6.—President W. H. Foster of General Fireproofing Company says December sales were 70 per cent higher than the best previous December and 20 per cent better than any previous month.

## TICKET BOARD OF FIVE URGED FOR NEW YORK

Federal Officer Would Protect Public From Exorbitant Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Appointment of a committee of "five representative citizens" to co-operate with ticket brokers and to protect the public from exorbitant charges for theater tickets is the latest move in the campaign started by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, several months ago, to end abuses in the theater ticket business.

In announcing the members of the committee, Mr. Tuttle said they would try to formulate "a constructive plan whereby the theater ticket business may be purged of evils and abuses." The committee consists of the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Church and Drama Association; Lucius R. Eastman, president of the Merchants Association of the City of New York, and of the American Arbitration Association; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, and Martin Conboy.

"It is a great privilege to announce that these five leading citizens have consented to undertake this important task and to seek to utilize this opportunity to perform a great public service to the city," Mr. Tuttle said.

"Permanent solution of the interests of the public and the theater is by no means impossible, now that the constitutionality of the Federal Tax Law and the power of the State of New York to place ticket brokers under restrictive licenses have been finally upheld by the courts.

"Such a solution can be reached either by agreement between the brokers and the theatrical managers

or by legislation under the licensing powers. I expect immediately to lay before the council. The law summarized the results of the ticket brokerage investigation of last summer and other information which has come to me since."

Mr. Tuttle said that if the plan evolved by the committee was not acceptable to the agencies, a bill would be drafted and submitted to the Legislature to accomplish the desired purposes.

The committee was appointed at the request of more than 20 theater ticket agencies which were indicted following the federal investigation into alleged tax frauds. The agencies were charged with failure to pay the tax due on all tickets sold for more than 50 cents over box office prices. Pending an appeal of the Alexander Theater Ticket office, convicted in the district court as a test case, the agencies agreed not to charge more than 50 cents advance. The Circuit Court of Appeals having upheld the lower court's decision, the agencies notified Mr. Tuttle they would make no further attempt to reverse the decision, and recommended that a committee be appointed with a view to minimizing the evils and abuses of the business as revealed by the investigation.

Members of the new committee declined to make any statement at present.

#### J. R. SWAN, NEW HEAD OF GUARANTY COMPANY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Joseph R. Swan, vice-president of the Guaranty Company of New York, has just been elected president of the company. He succeeds Harold Stanley, who resigned to become a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Swan has been connected with the Guaranty Company for nine years. He is a director of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and a member of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers' Association.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., as Second-Class Matter, Jan. 1, 1910, under Postage paid in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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## FORGED PAPERS ALL DISCLOSE PECULIAR ERROR

Photographs Also Reveal  
Signature Unlike That in  
Hearst "Documents"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A marked grammatical error, found in all the alleged Mexican documents, published by the Hearst newspapers, has been definitely associated with Miguel Avila, who supplied the documents.

This latest development climaxed the testimony of a group of government handwriting experts who unanimously reported that the signatures of President Calles and those that appeared on the alleged documents, "documents" to be spurious and produced evidence to prove their assertions. David A. Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating the subject, called the accusation against Mr. Avila.

Through Commander F. Cusach, formerly Spanish instructor at the United States Naval Academy, assisting the committee as a Spanish authority, Mr. Reed disclosed that Mr. Avila had been asked to copy a letter dictated to him by Commander Cusach in Spanish and that in writing this communication Mr. Avila had abbreviated the word "usted" (meaning you) in the same incorrect manner in which it appeared throughout all the documents.

Peculiar Error Repeated

"The word Avila abbreviated the word 'usted' is incorrect and is as improper as if the word mister was abbreviated with the use of a comma instead of a period," Commander Cusach declared. "This eccentricity used by Avila shows throughout the documents regardless of where they are alleged to have come from."

This fact, that the various types of errors common to the documents run through all of them, despite the fact that Avila informed the committee he had obtained them from different offices in Mexico City and in New York City, was stressed by Com-

mander Cusach and Bert C. Farrar, handwriting expert for the Treasury Department.

Commander Cusach informed the committee that he had found so many mistakes in the alleged documents that it was impossible to count them all.

"I made a record of at least 86 misspelled words, over 200 missing accents and over 100 misplaced accents," he testified.

"In other words," Mr. Reed observed, "you found that the documents were composed by a man of education and written by a man of little education?"

"That is exactly the case," Commander Cusach replied.

Unlike Calles' Signature

Mr. Farrar submitted to the committee enlarged photographic comparisons of undisputed signatures of President Calles and those that appeared on the alleged documents. The differences between them were very marked.

Those who accepted these documents as genuine must have been in a very receptive mood," Mr. Farrar informed the committee.

The committee now has before it the testimony of five handwriting authorities, two Government experts and three employed by Mr. Hearst, all agreeing as to the spuriousness of the Calles signatures on the alleged documents.

John Page, the Hearst Mexico City reporter, who operated with Avila in obtaining the alleged documents, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the committee as to the source from which he obtained an alleged communication from Rob-

ert M. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, to President Calles. Although saying that he had seen the "Mexican newspaper man," from whom he claimed he received the letter at least four times in connection with the document, he persisted in asserting that he could not remember who he was or where he had seen him.

Arthur Bliss Lane, now head of the Mexican division of the State Department and formerly secretary of the United States Embassy in Mexico City, informed the committee that Avila had offered to sell various alleged Mexican documents to the embassy from time to time. He also testified that Mr. Page accompanied Avila on several occasions when he discussed the papers he wished to sell.

## NICARAGUA LAYS POLITICS ASIDE FOR LINDBERGH

"He Is a Fine Boy," Says  
President Diaz—Nation  
Joins in Welcome

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (P)—Nicaraguans soon soon to President have joined enthusiastically in honoring Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. They were amazed above all else at the youth of the air adventurer. Soon after he had seen the aviator President Adolfo Diaz said: "He is a fine boy. I had no idea he would prove to be so young."

"Que lindo muchacho y que joven!" "What a fine looking boy and so young"—was the general murmur.

Colonel Lindbergh's trip of more than 155 miles from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, was made against a head wind. The flier said that conditions otherwise were perfect and the headwind did not bother him.

He did not follow the airline between the two cities, going instead by way of Leon. He did this in order to avoid any possibility of passing over the territory in the northwest where American Marines and Nicaraguan constabulary have had encounters with the forces led by General Sandino.

All idea of revolution and politics was laid aside and one main item on the Lindbergh program Friday was a dinner in his honor by Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, whom the United States refused to recognize as president.

The crowd burst into cheers as the Spirit of St. Louis appeared. The shout, "There he comes," was picked up by all the small children who scurried about the field or tugged to get away from their parents. Modishly dressed señoritas forgot the dust of the sun-baked field and their fine clothes as they joined in the spirit to be near the plane when it landed.

The Spirit of St. Louis landed gracefully, the Nicaraguan band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and as the familiar cry of "Viva Lindbergh!" rose it was evident that another Central American country had taken this tall smiling youth into its heart. "Vivo los Estados Unidos!" They cried as Dr. Dana G. Munro, the American Chargé, greeted the flier and presented him to the people, speaking in Spanish. Colonel Lindbergh's brief reply in English was translated by Roscoe R. Hill of the American High Commission.

From the balcony of the Congressional Hall, Jose Andres Urtecho, Minister of War and Foreign Affairs, presented the flier to the people, speaking in Spanish. Colonel Lindbergh's brief reply in English was translated by Roscoe R. Hill of the American High Commission.

## CONTROL OF POLICE BY STATE CRITICIZED

Criticism of proposals to centralize all police authority under state rather than local direction was made by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, before the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union. Regarding a movement to have all traffic rules made subject to approval by the State Public Works Department, he said: "It is a good plan to have a uniform method of signals, signs and lights, but each community knows best the regulations that should exist."

Mr. Goodwin recommended a tightening of the parole and probation system to make only first-term prisoners eligible, saying he believes this would reduce the number of automobile crimes. He also urged stricter laws defining motor theft and applying to drivers who speed away after a mishap to a pedestrian.

TEST PROVES SUCCESS  
OF PULVERIZED FUEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—So successful was the first round-trip voyage made by the steamship Mercer of the United States Shipping Board, with equipment for using pulverized fuel, that a request to convert six more vessels of the fleet is to be made by Capt. R. D. Gatewood, manager of

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the department of maintenance and repairs, after inspecting the Mercer on her arrival here.

The Mercer came into port two days ahead of schedule, and only had weather prevented her from gaining another day. Economies attributable to the use of powdered coal were said to be more than \$4000, indicating that the equipment would pay for itself in 12 to 15 voyages. No mechanical trouble which could not be adjusted by the crew was experienced either way in the trip between New York and Rotterdam, it was reported.

## Pinneo Flat Wins Appeal for School

All World Responds to Plea  
for Funds to Rebuild What  
Vermont Flood Claimed

BURLINGTON, Vt. (P)—The Pinneo Flat schoolhouse will be restored and ready for classes by the end of January, it is expected. The little wooden structure where the 17 pupils of Bolton were introduced to the "Three R's" was demolished in the flood in November.

The appeal of the pupils for a new schoolhouse was heard in all corners of the country and responses even came from Europe. Almost every state has contributed and donations included all sorts of equipment and money. Even an organ has been given.

Men who built the original schoolhouse gave their Saturday afternoons and holidays to the task, in their spare time, for two summers.

S. P. C. A. FACES TEST CASE

NEW YORK (P)—A test case to determine whether the license records of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are public records and therefore open to public inspection, has been started in Supreme Court.

## Nations Vie in Coining Titles Worthy of Colonel Lindbergh

Rises From Rank of "Kid" to "King of the Fliers"—  
"Lucky" Becomes "Plucky"—Joins World's Diplo-  
matic Circles as "Ambassador of Good Will"

NEW YORK (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, accumulating medals from the governments and titles from the people of the places he drops in on, will soon have almost as many affectionate aliases as he has decorations.

Since last May when he qualified for all his medals and his late titles, he has run the scale from the "Kid" and "Slim" of the airmail service to "Nino Marvella"—marvel child, coined by his admirers in Honduras.

Starting his flying career as "the kid" he was, he became "Lucky" Lindbergh by going to the head of the class of the Caterpillar Club when he made four parachute descents from planes when he could not fly farther and had to jump to safety. Later a letter was prefixed to make "Lucky" read "Plucky" Lindbergh.

"Buddies" Title Misunderstood  
The entirely complimentary term, "the flying fool" was high tribute paid the flier by his all-weather "buddies" who carry the mails through the air. This appellation has been eliminated from the long list since it was subject to misconception.

When he dropped out of the sky on Curtiss Field, after his flight from San Diego by way of St. Louis, his intimates knew him by the nickname of "Slim." The flight "fans" took him to their hearts and called him "Lindy."

After his transatlantic flight he was dubbed "Sleepless Slim." He trained for the long hop by remaining up much of the night before he left. He

was called "The Lone Eagle" and "Viking of the Air" while he was on his way.

"America's Air Ambassador" was applied by Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador at Paris, and later he won further diplomatic rating by being made an "ambassador of good will." The boulevardiers called him "Charlot" and the Americans "Charlie." To a blind French war veteran, he was "the bravest man in the world."

The other half of "we" was accounted for by his book and his habit of including his plane in the partnership when he referred to his flights.

For poetry purposes he was "The Young Chevalier" and "The King of the Fliers." A tribute in Mexico to "El caballero del aire"—a knight of the wind—but the man in the street in Mexico thought of him as "Hermano"—little brother.

"That grand boy" was the tribute of Sir Thomas Lipton, and Paris renamed a street, "Rue Lindbergh."

## TAMMANY HALL REALTY DEAL NETS BIG PROFIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth Street, recently sold by the New York Democratic organization to a group of real estate operators, has just been resold, resulting in a profit of approximately \$100,000 in less than a month's time.

The new purchaser is the Consoli-

dated Gas Company, whose new building at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place adjoins the old Tammany property. An official of the gas company said that they propose the extension of their new building on the Tammany site, and it is expected that the proposed structure will approximate the 16-story height of their new building.

## WORLD MAY HONOR WASHINGTON IN 1932

Brooklyn Plans International  
Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An international exposition, commemorating the 200th anniversary of George Washington, is projected here for 1932, according to the announcement made by Joseph Brown, secretary of the temporary organization committee of the exposition.

Development of the 1300 acre site fronting on Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn is proposed by the committee as the location for the World Fair. Tentative plans for the improvement of the site as a marine park have been drawn for James J. Browne, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn.

The proposal of the exposition group is to sponsor a \$100,000,000 development of the park site which it believes would be defrayed by the revenues of the exposition so the improved park could be turned over to the city. The plans call for a stadium to accommodate 200,000 persons, exhibition buildings, with a floor space of 5,000,000 square feet and the improvement of athletic fields, airplane landing field and marine areas capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels.

## CIVIC PROGRESS BASED ON TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

Reform of Cincinnati Laid  
to Its Nonpartisan Rule  
Under City Manager

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—A thousand Cincinnatians attended the fourth annual civic dinner here to celebrate the beginning of the third year of city manager government in the "Queen City." What is known as the reform government now has been in city hall longer than any reform administration in the history of Cincinnati, it was pointed out.

Henry Bentley, chairman of the City Charter Committee, citizens non-partisan group backing the present administration, showed the decline of partisan politics in municipal affairs and declared non-partisan grouping of public-spirited men and women will lead to improved government.

Mayor Murray Seasongood, re-elected Councilman as first choice and Mayor for his second term, spoke on "Cincinnati's Outlook."

"Cincinnati goes forward into the new year," he said, "with a prosperity justly resulting from a new confidence. Progress and good government go hand in hand. From all quarters the advance of Cincinnati is commented on. Here is an example of what can be done when the honest and intelligent people of a community are awakened to their duty toward their city. Here is what can be done when the citizens decide they want to run their own governments for their own interests."

## Sandino Revolt in Nicaragua Explained in Terms of History

Uprising Centers in Picturesque Region Early  
Conquered by Discoverer of the Mississippi

MANAGUA, Nicar. (P)—The State of Nueva Segovia, in which American marines are waging a campaign to crush the rebel forces of Gen. Augusto Sandino, has a picturesque history, which partly explains the present revolt there.

Nueva Segovia was settled by the Spaniards, sent there by Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, first Spanish Governor of Nicaragua, in 1526 after he had founded the cities of Granada and Leon in 1523. Hernandez de Soto, later discoverer of the Mississippi River, was one of Cordoba's lieutenants in occupying Nueva Segovia.

The region was a favorite of the early Spaniards and was rapidly colonized, because of the gold mines. Probably for the same reason it attracted the attention of English buccaners of the seventeenth century, who ravaged the towns and mines in the Jicar and Dipilto regions.

In and around San Fernando many of the present inhabitants are blondes. Local tradition of that district claims these are descendants of the English buccaners who settled in that country after their comrades had marched north into Honduras. The word "drake" still exists among the people as a reminder of the time when Sir Francis Drake invaded that portion of Nicaragua.

Many of the towns in Nueva Segovia are inhabited almost entirely by whites, descendants of the Spaniards who came there in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many mountain villages also are inhabited almost exclusively by descendants of the original Indians. These speak only Spanish, and are either farmers or miners.

According to American mining engineers who have lived in Nueva Segovia for a number of years, the people were set, in abiding and good workers up to last year in politics they were nearly all Liberals, which until recently meant anti-government (Conservative) and for many years also meant anti-American. They were over-joyed by several prominent Conservative families who had the support of government influence.

The present uprising started when General Sandino's portion of the Moncada revolutionary army refused to surrender its arms. General Sandino seems to be a radical enthusiast with persuasive powers. The people of the whole Segovian region are said by both with Government troops and with revolutionists in this and neighboring districts. At present several independent bands are ravaging the country side on their own account, taking advantage of the situation. These bands are said to belong to both parties.

United States Policy Stirs  
Protests in South America  
BUENOS AIRES (P)—Criticism of the United States policy in Nicaragua is expressed editorially in most of the newspapers here.

Referring to the recent fighting between American marines and Sandino rebels, el Diario says: "These

events will strike a discordant note in the hall of the Pan-American conference at Havana."

La Nacion says that "the position of the United States in this emergency disintegrates within the ideals of international justice and sound Pan-Americanism."

The Latin-American Union has made public a protest against the policy of the United States in Nicaragua, saying that "While the diplomatic prides itself on its electoral impartiality and democratic efficiency, it organizes at the same time a war against a handful of patriots whom it depicts as bandits."

Comment From Chile  
SANTIAGO, Chile (P)—El Mercurio says editorially that the sending of reinforcements of United States Marines to Nicaragua "in an epoch of peace and on the eve of the Pan-American conference in Havana" has caused surprise and disillusion, revived unpleasant memories and provoked anew a state of inquietude throughout Latin America.

It refers to "the honorable traditions set by the Pan-American policy of Root and Wilson," and says: "A return to the system of intervention necessarily will bring as a consequence loss of confidence in the United States and stimulation of resistance on the part of public opinion."

The paper thinks the recent incidents in Nicaragua are not sufficiently grave to warrant the measures being taken by the United States.

Resistance Predicted  
PHILADELPHIA (P)—Dr. T. S. Vaca, formerly confidential agent in the United States of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Liberal claimant of the Nicaraguan presidency, asserts that the uprising in Nicaragua is the direct outcome of the "imposition of the Diaz regime" upon the people of that country last May.

Denouncing American intervention in Nicaraguan affairs, Dr. Vaca said he was reliably informed that the forces of Gen. Augusto Sandino, rebel leader, were well equipped and that they would resist to the end "unwarred exploitation and conquest by a foreign invader."

VETERANS SEEK PREFERENCE  
WASHINGTON (P)—World War veterans would have preference in employment in all departments of the Government under a bill introduced by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, by request.

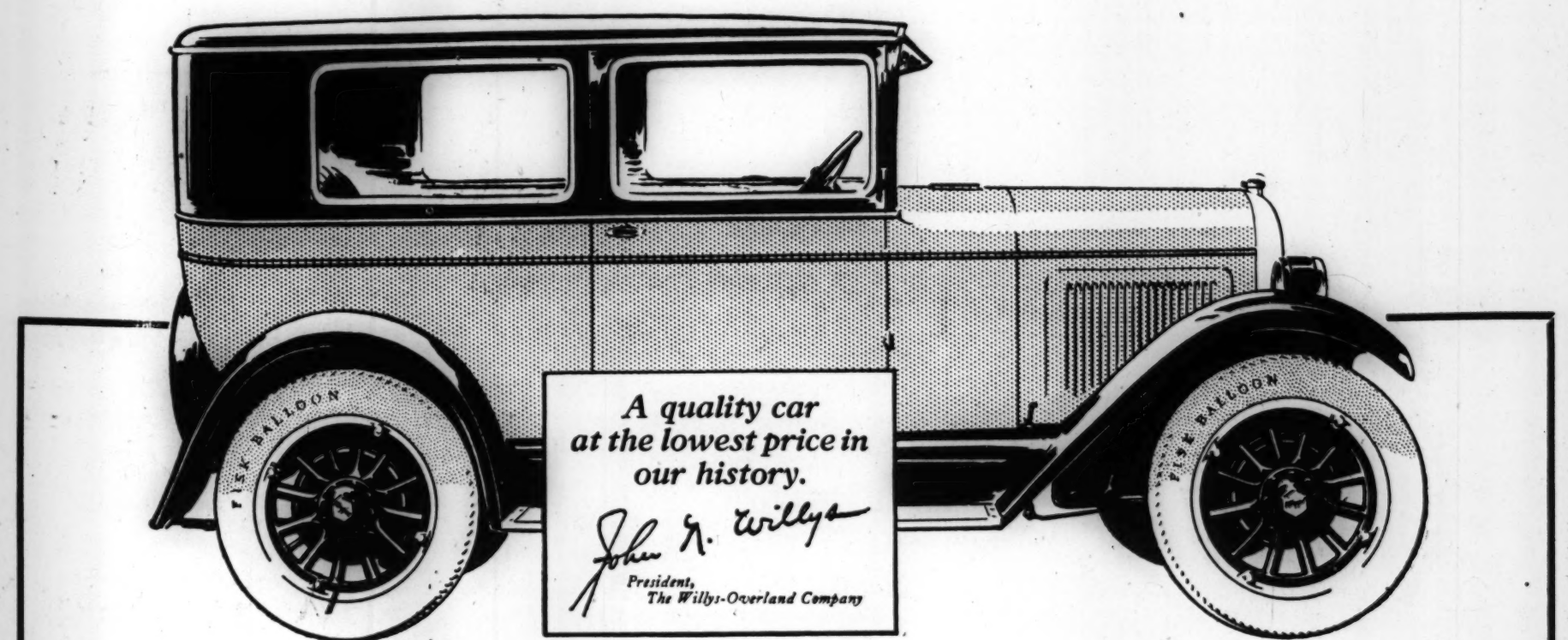
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is welcomed by father, mother and the  
children alike.  
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## Group of Model Apartments Built in Tenement District

Fred L. Lavanburg Leaves Wealth to Provide  
Proper Housing for Families of Small Incomes

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A group of model apartment houses has just been completed in the center of New York's East Side as the contribution of the late Fred L. Lavanburg, paint manufacturer, toward the elimination of the tenement district near which he was born.

The bulk of Mr. Lavanburg's fortune, estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, has been left to continue the work which he started to solve the housing problem for families of low income. Modern apartments which can be rented for as little as \$7.50 a week are the result in the first buildings to be completed by the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation.

**Group of Six-Story Houses**  
The group of six-story houses, which the Foundation has just completed in Goerck Street, between Stanton and East Houston Streets, is composed of 115 apartments in units of three, four and five rooms. The three-room apartments rent for \$7.50 a week, the four-room apartments for \$8.50 and the five-room apartments for \$10.50.

Each apartment has its own tiled bath, with shower and hot water. The kitchen is equipped with gas range, sink, wash tubs, ice chest, cabinets and clothes drier. Electric lights, steam heat and outside exposure are provided for all apartments.

Families with incomes ranging from \$25 to \$40 a week are to be

accepted as tenants. The buildings are expected to be ready for occupancy about the middle of January. Development of social work within the scope of the apartment group is planned as a part of the program. Facilities for community and group gatherings are provided in the roof gardens of the buildings.

**To Promote Social Activities**  
"Our aim is to promote constructive social activities of the type that would naturally spring from mutual association here," Abraham Goldfeld, supervisor of the foundation, said. "It is possible that mothers' clubs will be organized and that kindergarten groups will be sponsored by the women in the buildings."

Successful operation of the present buildings will be followed by additional construction, possibly in Brooklyn or elsewhere in New York, according to officials of the foundation. The exact extent of the funds which will be available for construction will not be known until the completion of probate of Mr. Lavanburg's will. An effort is being made to obtain exemption of the property from city taxes.

Rogers W. Straus, a nephew of the founder, is president of the Lavanburg Foundation. Arthur S. Somers is vice-president; Fred L. Somers, treasurer, and George Taylor, secretary. Other directors are C. S. Stern, Benjamin Tuska, Edmond E. Wise, Boyden R. Sparks, Hugo Blumenfeld, Myron S. Falk and Alexander M. Bing.

## No Peace Permanent Without Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

as far as a casual observer can judge the resignation of Lord Cecil created quite as much of a stir in the United States as it has in England. Americans have been inclined to say: "Well, if the policy of the British Government has become so militaristic that a man like Lord Cecil can no longer co-operate with it, the less we have to do with it the better." Of course this is the very last spirit which Lord Cecil would seek to evoke, and yet it is precisely what has resulted in America from his gesture of revolt. Accordingly, I tried to get from him precisely what his views may be on international disarmament and the other preparatory steps leading up to general harmony among nations.

"The first step toward peace," he said, "is disarmament. Without that, by which I mean the reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement, there can be no hope of enduring peace in Europe." "You say in Europe," is America then freed from obligation or responsibility in the matter?" "Oh, not at all. Only as you are not parties to the League pronouncement for arbitration you are not to be held to the same measure of responsibility for the fulfillment of that policy as are the European governments. Moreover you are fortunate thus far in not being regarded as at all a bellicose people. True you have had your share of wars, but you are not, like our European peoples, continually preparing to prosecute them. In a military sense you are already disarmed; in a naval sense—well, we will take that up later.

**Europe's Moral Obligation**  
"What I would like to speak about now is the moral obligation for disarmament resting upon European nations, and the danger to the world which inevitably results if this obligation is not discharged. If the solemn declarations of authorized representatives of sovereign nations have any significance or any validity Great Britain, in common with the other parties to the Versailles Covenant, is already pledged to a material reduction of armaments. Germany was disarmed under the distinct agreement that the other nations of western Europe would likewise disarm. Not the principle but merely the extent and method of disarmament remain to be agreed to. But it is 10 years since those agreements were entered upon, and while the principle stands, nothing has been done to give it effect.

"Don't think that I am underestimating the difficulties which have thus far blocked any European progress toward general disarmament. You in the United States are fortunate in having been so aloof from international rivalries and jealousies that you can scarcely comprehend the constant apprehension of foreign aggression which rests upon the peoples of Europe. Your neighbor to the north may fly a different flag but its relations with you are closer commercially and almost as intimate politically as with Great Britain. To the south, you have a neighbor, sometimes irritating, it is true, but so far inferior in population and wealth as never to constitute a serious menace. But continental Europe is divided into independent states with inherited jealousies and antagonisms, as well as the newer ones springing out of financial or industrial rivalries. And so the stronger ones are building up their armaments while the weaker ones are feverishly forming alliances for mutual self-protection. Even Great Britain, determined as her people are upon peace, is spending more today upon armaments than before the war. History has shown that conditions such as these bring the very war they are intended to avert.

**Sea-Borne Highway**  
"You and I represent the two countries whose people probably think themselves more immune to the danger of war than any others. Neither Englishmen nor Americans are by habit warlike or militaristic. Three thousand miles of ocean separate you from the quarrels of Europe, while we used to think that the few miles of the English Channel was a protection to our homes. But the seas have ceased to be a barrier and become a highway, while the air itself is the warpath of the modern raider. Moreover, the inter-

ests of nations have become so interrelated that no future war is likely to be localized. If there is war anywhere there will be war



THE FIGHTING PACIFIST.

Lord Cecil (in the character of "Hemlock"). "THE TIME IS OUT OF JOINT—O CURSED SPIRIT THAT EVER I WAS BORN TO SET IT RIGHT! [Pause—then—] "NO MATTER: I WILL CARRY ON THE FIGHT!" (End with a flourish and a flourish)

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everywhere. In view of this undeniable fact the interest of the United States in disarmament is as direct and compelling as is that of any European nation. Some of our English people seem to think that peace schemes for continental Europe are matters with which we have little concern, and participation in little on our part is pure altruism designed to help our neighbors but destitute of profit to ourselves. Your people seem to hold this view even more strenuously. But it is a wholly mistaken one. Any quarrel which may lead to war is a world-wide menace and there should be machinery available which would prevent its development.

"I suppose, Lord Cecil, that when you refer to the League of Nations?" "Yes, necessarily. There is no other method of joint action by nations now available."

**Anglo-American Understanding**  
"But could not all the advantages obtainable through the League be attained by an Anglo-American understanding for general arbitration and the outlawry of war?"

"I do not oppose such an agreement, but I do feel that it is only a step, even though in the right direction. Suppose the United States and Great Britain do enter into an agreement to submit all questions that may arise between them to arbitra-

tion—specifying the Hague Court, for example, as the arbitrator. This treaty we will say is accompanied by an agreement that for the period of 100 years there shall never be a resort to war between these two nations. Excellent so far as it goes, but how does it prevent war between, let us say, the fabled Kingdoms of Altruism and Illyria? If they fall out and the interests of their neighbors are involved, nations with the widespread financial and commercial outposts which are main-

length upon the subject which he has chosen to champion, but has met with telling responses in the daily press the efforts of some of his former associates in the Government to discredit his present attitude. These efforts have not been lacking, although they mainly take the form of endeavoring to demonstrate that Lord Cecil himself is no more earnestly devoted to the cause of disarmament than is the Government he turned his back upon. "Cecil's your friend, not Short," is the cry of the Baldwin Government to the British friends of disarmament.

**Letter to The Times**  
But in a shrewdly worded letter to The Times Lord Cecil responds to a speech of this character by Sir Austen Chamberlain with the retort that all that would make disarmament practicable and effective was left out of it. "I am afraid," he says of the speech, "that it may be interpreted as meaning that we could do no more for disarmament. Nothing was said about arbitration, or about the principle of joint defense as a condition of disarmament." The letter, indeed, is the crux of the Cecil program, and one wonders just how it will be taken in America as well as in England.

**Favors Arbitration Pacts**  
"Now how is it to be complied with? Here in Europe we have the League of Nations equipped to deal with precisely such a situation. What is necessary is to persuade or to compel it to exercise its authority. That can only be done by the action of the nations composing the League. One reason why I retired from the Government was that I desired to exert every endeavor to show the people of England why they should urge this action upon their representatives at Geneva."

"Accordingly I, and those associated with me, are urging upon the people of England to co-operate in pressing upon the League the literal fulfillment of its obligations by the immediate activity of the preparatory disarmament commission. I would have Great Britain sign at once the Optional Clause, that is Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, pledging signatories to refer international legal disputes to arbitration. We should also at once proceed to making 'all-in' arbitration agreements with other nations that would include every imaginable form of dispute including questions 'affecting the national honor'—a resonant phrase which means little in itself, but is a potent incentive to war. We should, finally, encourage the League in setting up such machinery as will assure to states, threatened with aggression, such support as may be necessary to enable them to disarm without fear of disaster."

Since the time of this interview Lord Cecil has not merely spoken at

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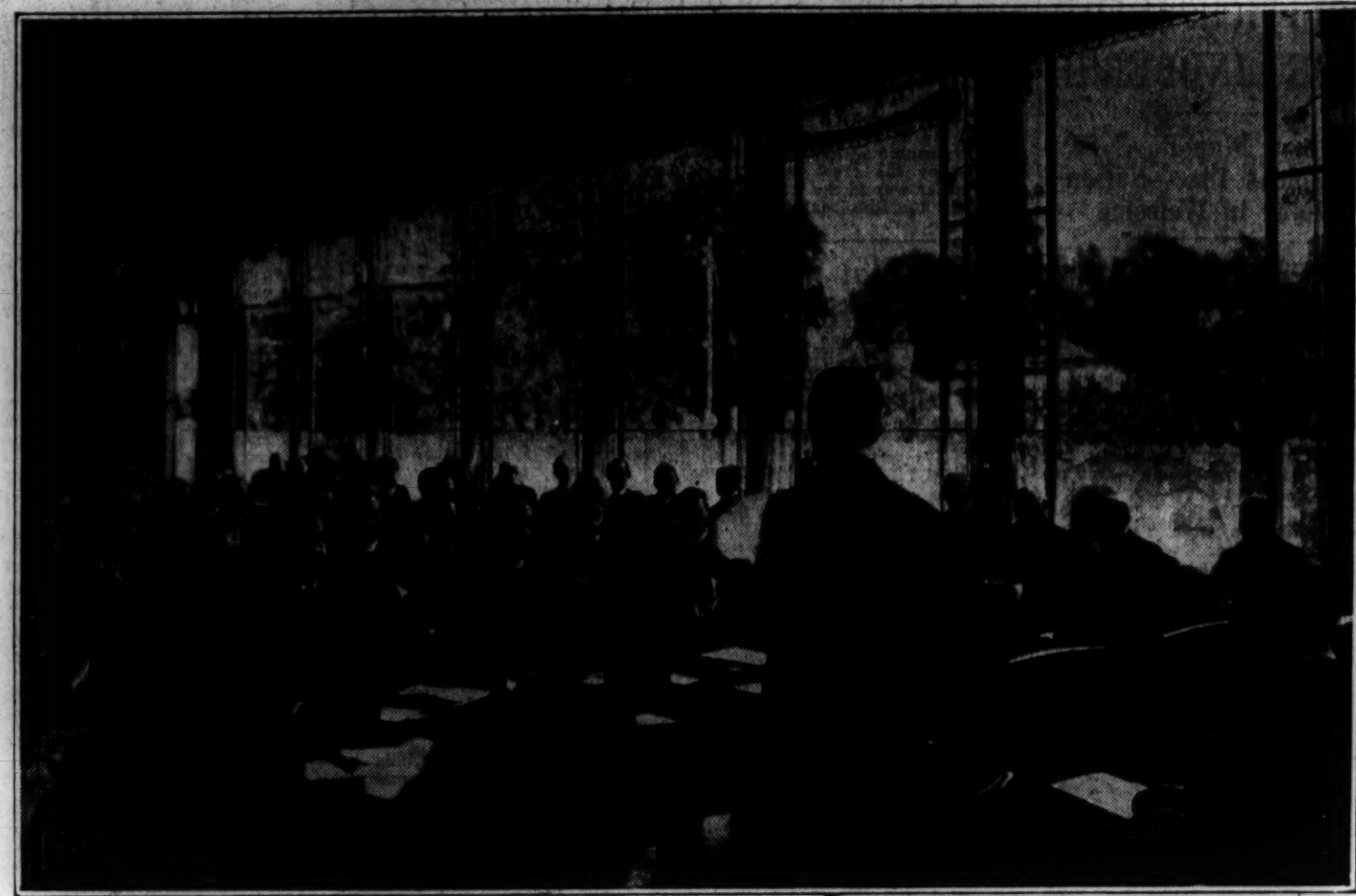
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## Glass Room of the Palace of Nations at Geneva



Picture Shows the League of Nations Council in Session. Lord Cecil Has For Long Been Closely Associated With the Work of the League, and, Until His Recent Resignation, Was One of the Prominent Members of Its Commission on Disarmament

## FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD VIEWED AS PEACE BASIS

Hope for General European  
Harmony Is Emphasized  
by French Journalist

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CLEVELAND, O.—Hope for an understanding between France and Germany that will restore international peace for many generations yet to come was voiced by Marcel Knecht, of the Paris newspaper, Le Matin, on the occasion of a luncheon tendered him by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, received at the same time a medal of honor, awarded him by "citizens of Cleveland" for "distinguished services to mankind."

Mr. Herrick, who returns to his Paris post shortly, explained the great work of pacification going on in France at the hands not only of statesmen but of leaders of public thought such as M. Knecht. He spoke the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the American people.

M. Knecht referred to the great advance achieved by the present alliance of Poincaré and Briand and was unstinting in his praise of the German reparations plan devised and put into operation by Americans.

He pointed out some of the incidental workings of the Dawes plan and how gains in business and international good will have followed its working out. He related how France was now digging a great canal along the Rhine with the aid of German machines and mechanics.

"So," he said, "the Dawes plan

has brought us that near together in Alsace already. But more curious than that. Under the Dawes plan again we are now establishing along the Rhine boundary a great electrical plant with hydraulic equipment so that in the not far distant future Paris itself may be illuminated by electric light generated by the Rhine. "When Poincaré brought about the Locarno Treaty, I am sure he took one of the greatest steps toward international peace we have yet seen. For I am convinced that the propaganda against France has been beaten, that the German Republicans and the Germans who are not all Republicans, alike now understand that France is doing all she can for international peace.

"And if I may be pardoned for saying it—for France and Germany are two great European powers—if France and Germany can come to an understanding I believe that international peace will be restored for many generations yet to come."

M. Knecht pleaded for an amicable tariff arrangement between France and the United States and for the establishment of more American agencies in Paris.

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## SHORTSIGHTED BUILDING TOLL SET AT MILLIONS

Premature Obsolescence Is Easily Overcome, Engineers Say

Millions of dollars are wasted in the United States every year through shortsighted construction methods which lead to premature obsolescence, Charles F. Abbott, executive director, American Institute of Steel Construction, told structural steel fabricators at a meeting in Boston.

"Within the last year," said Mr. Abbott, "statistics have been compiled which place at between 28 and 35 years the average life of a commercial structure in the business district of a large city. Industrial buildings and bridges have a considerably longer average life span, but they are subject to obsolescence from the same causes as those that affect commercial buildings."

**Uses Change**  
"Decay or weakening of materials are comparatively seldom responsible for obsolescence. Most of our structures are fully capable of serving many generations, so far as strength and durability are concerned. Their short life is usually due to rising land values, changes in the characteristics of the neighborhood, new manufacturing methods, or other factors which tend to render a structure inadequate or less desirable for the class of occupancy for which it was erected."

Mr. Abbott urged greater attention

be paid to the selection of designs and materials that would permit such enlargements and alterations as might prove necessary to convert the structure to new uses, or to maintain the investment value through increased floor space and modernization of facilities.

He pointed out building costs are reflected in rents, retail prices and taxes, and any move tending to postpone the time when a structure must be replaced would relieve the drain on the pocketbook of the general public.

Lee H. Miller, chief engineer of the American Institute of Steel Construction, explained the institute's new standard specification for the fireproofing of structural steel buildings.

**New Fireproofing Methods**  
The specification was prepared by a number of prominent engineers in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Standards, and is devised to enable the engineer to design as well against the fire hazard as he now designs against stress and strain.

"In spite of the fact that it would take 1000 tons of gold to pay our annual fire loss," said Mr. Miller, "we have been resting content with fireproofing methods that show little advance over the methods of 4000 years ago. The institute's specification for the first time brings fireproofing into conformity with the latest developments of research."

In the new specification, the fire hazards are based upon the weight of combustible material per square foot of floor area. It is stipulated the fire-resistant covering of the steel must be sufficient to maintain a stated minimum temperature in the steel under fire conditions. The best procedure conforms to that of the American engineering standards committee for fire tests of building construction and materials.

## STEAM ENGINES WITH SILENCERS ARE PREDICTED

Industry's Noises Can Be Eliminated, Say Engineers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
HARTFORD, Conn. — Predicting steam-driven locomotives in the United States will be, in a comparatively few years, supplanted by locomotives driven by Diesel engines, operated with a minimum of noise through the use of Maxim silencers, Rex Wadman, editor-in-chief of Oil, Engine and Power, addressed the group of engineers and production men, gathered here to discuss the question of unnecessary industrial noises.

Disturbing noises, coming from gasoline engines, air compressors, steam safety valves, Diesel locomotives, riveting machines, and so forth, have become so unbearable it was pointed out by various speakers, the public is constantly demanding some means be found for their suppression.

**Welding for Riveting**  
One of the speakers said the welding machine is gradually replacing the riveting machine and this was cited as a step toward the elimination of unnecessary sound.

Much of the time was given over to a discussion of the theoretical aspects of acoustics. Most of the solutions offered for the reduction of noise involved various technical phases of the Maxim silencer.

The general problems regarding mechanical noises were found to be about the same in such large representative cities as Boston, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the last two being particularly affected by the specific problem of the railroads. In both St. Louis and Chicago, where the tracks run through high-grade residential property, according to engineers in those cities, the problems have become acute.

H. P. MacGregor and G. N. Harcourt, both of St. Louis, and P. L. Tolerton of Chicago, spoke of the situation and of the need for appliances which will remedy it.

**New Type Silencer**  
Hiram P. Maxim, who developed the Maxim Industrial Silencer, announced the development of an entirely new type of silencer for quieting industrial equipment.

"The subject of noise prevention, particularly in cities where residential districts are congested, has become one of great importance," said Mr. Maxim. "Modern civilization owes much to the development of modern machinery, that is to say, the gasoline engine, the Diesel engine, the air compressor and all of the various types of machinery which unfortunately makes unpleasant noises. That these noises can be eliminated, is a tribute to natural science."

**STEP TAKEN TO RAISE RAILWAY MAIL WAGES**

WASHINGTON (AP)—General salary increases in the railway mail service are proposed in a bill introduced by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee. Under its terms division superintendents would receive \$5000 annually and chief clerks \$3500.

**ROAD LESSENS TIME BY ELECTRIFICATION**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The electrified suburban service of the Illinois Central Railroad, having a total of 556 trains daily, has shown a decrease of from 11 to 28 per cent in running times, as compared to steam service, operated until July 21, 1926. Trains pick up speed on leaving stations six times as fast as through passenger steam trains do on this line, and

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under normal conditions the electric trains reach a speed of 28 miles an hour in 30 seconds.

These facts were revealed by W. M. Vandarburg, electrical engineer of the Chicago Terminal Improvement for the railroad, in a review of the first year's electrification program before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, here. "The operating income is now on the right side with an indicated profit for the year 1927," he said.

**THEATER TO SEAT 6300 REPORTED FOR LONDON**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A new theater, said to be the largest in the world, is to be erected in London as the result of an agreement between Arch Selwyn, theatrical producer, and Charles B. Cochran of London, according to an announcement just made here.

The plans provide for a house similar to new Roxy Theater here. It will have a seating capacity of 6300 and will combine first-run motion pictures with orchestra and stage presentations, as is done in many so-called "combination" houses in the United States, but which is comparatively new in Europe.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY GIVES VITAL AID IN ADULT STUDY

Stands at Very Center of Educational Movement, Dean Leutner Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Because the public library "belongs to all the people and has no ax to grind" it stands at the very center of the adult education movement in the United States, according to W. G. Leutner, dean of administration of Western Reserve University, Cleveland. Dean Leutner's address to the midwinter meeting of the American Library Association here was read in his absence.

How to get money to carry on programs of education for the mature man and woman is the problem which the Cleveland educator sees facing the growing movement to provide lifelong education.

"America is accustomed to spend huge sums for all education but that of adults," he said. "Adult education has had to pay more than its share. At present, in addition to reasonable fees, it must rely on contributions from other sources."

In Cleveland, sound progress is being made by the co-operation of all agencies and groups active in the field, Dean Leutner stated. Under funds granted by the Carnegie Foundation for an experimental period, this Adult Education Association offers a widely used bookkeeping service which provides speakers and leaders for classes in the city.

West Baden, Ind., was chosen as the next convention city of the American Library Association, it was announced here. Librarians of the nation will hold their annual meeting there the week beginning May 28.

**COOLIDGES RECEIVE JUDGES**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The third of the formal receptions of the winter social season was held at the White House Thursday night. President and Mrs. Coolidge receiving the federal judiciary.

## Beavers Form Cast for Film in Rebuilding Dynamited Dam

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON — Motion pictures of beavers at work were shown at the American Nature Association here. They are reported to be the first ever made and were taken within 10 feet of the animals.

The films were made in Glacier National Park and Canada last summer.

Describing filming the beavers, Arthur Pack said: "The dam was dynamited. Then we waited. Out of his 'headquarters' house' came the 'chief engineer' of the beaver construction company."

"The beaver first cut down a tree about eight feet high. Getting a good grip on this he made his way to the edge of the current where the force was the least until he reached the hole in the dam. The noise of the rushing water kept the beaver from hearing the click of the camera."

force of the water swung his tree across the opening, showing the animal knew his business. Then he would dive repeatedly and plant the branches in the mud. As you know, willows will sprout, and as a result a beaver dam is some obstruction when finished.

"Taking of movies of the mountain goats was a harder job than getting the beaver pictures. We had to do some climbing, too, because the goat's one idea seems to be to look below him all the time for trouble. As a result, we had to get above the animals; some of our pictures were taken within 30 feet of them."

Other animals photographed were big horn sheep, deer, ptarmigan and some of the most beautiful scenery on the North American continent.

**NEW HAVEN DIVIDEND OUTLOOK**  
Directors of the New Haven Railroad will meet in New York next Tuesday. The question of a dividend declaration on the common stock will in all probability come up for discussion.

## Traveler Gives Same Lecture Between 4000 and 5000 Times

Lowell Thomas Tells His Experiences "With Lawrence in Arabia and Allenby in Palestine" During War Against Turkey

Lowell Thomas has given his lecture, "With Lawrence in Arabia and Allenby in Palestine," between 4000 and 5000 times and is still "going strong." In Boston he spoke again on these two men who led the allied forces against Turkey for Arabian freedom and for possession of the Holy Land—for the benefit of the temporary home of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As far as he knows his speaking "record" ranks second only to that of Russell Conwell, who, in the mature years of his fourscore and ten, delivered his "Acres of Diamonds" 6000 times.

**Looks on Amusing Side**  
At the offices of the society in Mt. Vernon Street, Mr. Thomas looked on the superficial amusing side of the lecture. "The man who introduced him in Illinois as 'one of the three greatest living authors'; the other two are Rex Beach and Zane Grey," leaving Mr. Thomas to reflect with some misgiving upon what Mr. Grey and Mr. Beach might think should they hear of the incident.

Then there was the man in far western Canada, a great soldier, who quite evidently Mr. Thomas immediately perceived, never heard of the speaker of the evening. So he took a flying leap and introduced Mr. Thomas as "the author of the greatest book ever written," leaving those who had some previous prejudice in favor of the Bible and certain other volumes to think what they would of their literary judgments.

Then there was the man in Hall-fax. It was during a political campaign. The man who should have done the introducing was at a political meeting, so the substitute began, to be sure, with fine polish and meticulous manner, but no intent at humor. "We have here tonight, the author of a book. In fact I have seen a person who has read the book. He informed me it was a good book. Quite a good book. Quite. . . and down he sat abruptly, evidently having reached, not without some strain, the apex of his indorsement."

**To Make Other Trips**  
Mr. Thomas does intend to give up the lecture, but he does not know just when, for he has planned "several

**Business Is Advised to Use Golden Rule**

Will Succeed There as Well as in Theater, Says Head of Keith Circuit

Application of the Golden Rule to all lines of business, which he said had been highly successful in the theatrical profession, was advocated by E. F. Keith, Albee Circuit, in a talk before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Albee said that successful vaudeville depended on clean shows.

Humanity is wanted in this world, he said. Illustrating how such practices had been successful in the show business, he pointed out that the strife and turmoil existing among vaudeville actors and actresses in earlier days had been smoothed out by co-operative action and by application of the Golden Rule.

Organization of the Vaudeville Artists' Association, erection of a \$1,000,000 clubhouse for them in New York, and promotion of institutions for their general welfare, Mr. Albee cites as instances of something done in the theatrical profession besides the making of money. Artists who help to entertain millions, who travel all over the world, are no longer left penniless far from home as was the case in the earlier days.

Mr. Albee told of the time when the introduction of marble pillars, carpeted aisles, pictures and decorations in foyers, was looked upon as revolutionary and the introduction of clean vaudeville to places previously used as "neatness" and operate productions for 10 cents admission which 500 seats in halls where the "Dime Museum" had failed to draw sufficient crowds to be profitable.

## He Knows His Lecture



LOWELL THOMAS

the Great War, has most finally captured the imagination of romance seekers. Was Lawrence mysterious? Was he easy to know? Was there about him that indefinable something which set him apart and gave him a place all his own forevermore? Mr. Thomas "thought he was about as other men," but when he added, "He is the sort of man who likes to sit alone in the Central Asian mountains and grin at the world," it was obvious he did not quite mean what he said first. Perhaps he says more nearly what he thinks in his lecture.

**WOMEN REPUBLICANS ELECT NEW OFFICERS**

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, was elected president of the Women's National Republican Club at its annual meeting here to succeed Miss Alice Hill Chittenden of New York. The new president is the daughter of George Peabody Wetmore, twice Governor of Rhode Island and United States Senator from that State for three terms. Other officers elected were Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, first vice-president; Mrs. William Vanamee, second vice-president; Mrs. Travis Whitney, third vice-president; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, treasurer; Mrs. Charlotte Farrar, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Frances A. Winslow, recording secretary, all of New York.

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**3 SAILINGS A WEEK**  
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday  
**Four Magnificent New Ships**  
Day's stop-over in New York with the ship  
your hotel for shopping, sightseeing and the Theatre.  
Attractive round trip winter tourist fares to all Florida and Georgia resorts.  
Fares include meals and stateroom accommodations while at sea and in New York.  
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Briefly, the story is this:

We are constantly experimenting with the best developments in motor fuels, and when improvements arrive that prove practical and efficient you can depend upon Jenney having them for you.

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Jenney Ethyl Gasoline (Winter Grade) gives the extra power you need to meet the extra strain cold weather puts on your engine. It gives the extra pull you need for snow and slush and muddy roads. It cuts down gear shifting and quickens pick-up in the season when driving is hardest. Eliminates the "knock" and actually turns carbon into a source of power.

JENNEY MFG. Co. - Est. 1812

\* Ethyl Gasoline is a mixture of gasoline and Ethyl Fluid—a product developed by the Research Laboratory of the General Motors Corporation after years of experimenting for a material that would prevent knocking and allow higher compression engines to give the best performance and most economy.



# Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## LINCOLN STATUE PLAN RECALLS NORFOLK SIRE

Lincolns Numerous There—President's Family Now Believed From Norwich

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NORWICH—The wish of many citizens of Norwich to possess a memorial to Abraham Lincoln has come a step nearer by the formation of a committee to consider the sculptor, site, and other matters. It has already been stated by the promoters of the scheme that funds will be sent by many Americans of East Anglian descent, so that the memorial will be more than a merely local expression. Lincoln's Norfolk ancestry suggests some interesting speculations. Until quite recently it was generally supposed that Samuel Lincoln, the original ancestor who emigrated to America in 1637 with his master, Francis Laves, the weaver, was born in Hingham, Mass. Less and Hingham, in their "Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," published in 1905, definitely came to this conclusion, basing it on the evidence that a Samuel Lincoln was baptized in Hingham church in 1622.

Many Lincolns Now in Norfolk. Later research, however, throws some considerable doubt on this theory. Walter Rye, the well-known Norfolk antiquary, emphatically denies it. He points out that according to this idea Samuel must have been 15 when he emigrated. As a matter of fact he gave his age as 18, which would bring his birth to 1618-19, and not 1622. This would agree with the statement that when he passed on in 1690 he was 71 and it is interesting to note that Mr. Rye's conclusions are supported by Dr. Barton, the American biographer of Lincoln.

Mr. Rye's inquiries have led him over a wide field and upon many false scents. Hingham, Swanton, Morley, Norwich, and even Wymondham have been put forward as Samuel Lincoln's birthplace. It must be realized that very real difficulties stand in the way of further research. The name Lincoln is still common in Norfolk; it can be found or traced in most parishes, and appears in the Roll of Honor for those who fell in the Great War.

But Mr. Rye puts forward the theory that Samuel was born in Norwich, identifying him with a branch of the Lincoln family living in, or at least near, St. Andrew's Norwich. At all events Hingham is no longer regarded as his birthplace. Where he was born, however, has yet to be definitely proved.

**From Norfolk on Mayflower**  
The place, of course, has an income into being solely because of the visits of many Americans to Norfolk; not because of the very widespread respect in which Lincoln is held throughout England. The reasons are more various and pressing. Ever since the seventeenth century Norfolk has, as it were, launched out in the direction of America. It has learned to look toward the United States for a reflection of its own religious and ethical characteristics.

Nor has America, on her part, been slow to return this feeling, if the frequent gestures of friendship are to be taken as a criterion. The Hinghamians have exchanged gifts. Hingham Church in Norfolk has a bust of Lincoln. The sister cities of Norfolk have sent greetings, and it will probably not be long before they organize visits of an official kind. It seems eminently fitting that they should.

That there should be 32 Norfolk emigrants on the Mayflower is not altogether surprising. Norfolk was a stronghold of Puritanism, and therefore was also the natural ground for persecution by the prevailing church. America offered an escape from all this; nay, more, freedom and encouragement for men wishing to worship according to their conscience.

The emigrations to America from Norfolk have been numerous, the most notable one being that led by Robert Peck, which founded the sister Hingham. The independent religious attitude of Norfolk and East Anglia in general made it inevitable that other families should follow.

**170 SOUTH AFRICAN FARMS TO BE ALLOTTED**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
KENYA, S. A.—The Kenya Government intends to offer for settlement next year 170 farms, divided into small holdings of 100 acres, and mixed farms between 500 and 1200 acres. A capital minimum where overseas settlers are concerned ranges up to £1500. The experience and knowledge already possessed by local applicants will be taken into consideration in their case. Allotments will be divided equally between overseas and local applicants. The applicants will be selected by a selection and land board. The applicant must be a genuine farmer, who will reside on and work the land allotted to him. It is proposed to provide new settlers with generous assistance from the land bank with advances free of interest for three years. While the local Government will help local settlers, the Imperial Government will assist applicants from home with regard to passages, training grants, etc.

**BRITISH-INDIAN PACTS TO BE CO-ORDINATED**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BOMBAY—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, announced at the state banquet at Rajkot that the Secretary of State had decided to appoint a small expert committee, first, to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from the treaties, engagements, sanads (certificates) and usage subsisting

and other causes; and secondly, to inquire into the financial and economic relations between them and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The personnel, Lord Irwin expected, would be announced shortly and the committee would assemble in India in order to commence its inquiry in the near future.

## BRITISH ADOPT SAFE MINE LAMP

Light Said to Warn Miner of Gas in Time to Shut Off Electric Current

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LEEDS—The invention by H. T. Ringrose of a safety lamp for mines which gives notice of the presence of even a small proportion of fire-damp, has just been approved, after exhaustive tests, by the British Government. In a letter from the Mines Department,

Inventor Sets Safety for Miners as His Goal



H. T. RINGROSE  
Discoverer Holds the Fire-damp Alarm in His Left Hand (at the Right of the Picture) While at the Other End of the Table Stands the Portable Electric Lamp Now Used.

Mr. Ringrose is informed that the general use of the device is being approved under the Coal Mines Act of 1911 and the necessary specification will be included in the next Safety Lamps Order. The new invention has already been commended by the Mines' Federation of Great Britain and is under test at the United States Bureau of Mines and in various European countries.

In Britain particularly, it is stated, the general adoption of the new lamp will probably lead to a big change in the methods of coal mining. It has several times been pointed out that the very restricted use of electrical coal-cutting and haulage machinery is a handicap to cheap production; but both by miners and the management, electrical equipment has met with little favor because so many of the pits are "gassy," where sparking from the machinery would be dangerous.

The adoption of the alarm-lamp would, it is claimed, give ample warning of the presence of gas in time for the electric current to be switched off.

**HINKLER TO FLY ALONE TO AUSTRALIA**  
**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA**  
LONDON—Alone to Australia in 15 days is the aim of Bert Hinkler, who plans to leave Croydon during the next fortnight on an Avro-Avian light airplane. Recently he flew on a solo non-stop flight to Riga in a similar machine. His flying tanks carry petrol for 1300 miles and he intends to make daily flights of about 100 miles, provisioning en route.

Hinkler was Captain McIntosh's companion on an attempted flight to India. The emigrations to America from Norfolk have been numerous, the most notable one being that led by Robert Peck, which founded the sister Hingham. The independent religious attitude of Norfolk and East Anglia in general made it inevitable that other families should follow.

**Foss Chocolates**  
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE  
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**Riverbank Court Hotel**  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Transient and Permanent  
DUTCH ROOM and ORANGE GARDEN  
Can be engaged for banquets and assemblies.  
CAFE OPEN TO PUBLIC  
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager  
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**The Idle Hour**  
Incorporated  
454 BRATTLE STREET  
Corner of Church Street, Cambridge  
**SALE**  
25 per cent discount on  
ALL GIFTS AND TOYS  
FOR THIS WEEK

**The Bon Marche**  
Lowe's, Mass.  
**The January Clearance Sale**  
ENDS  
MONDAY NIGHT—  
Don't Miss These  
Exceptional Values

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Delicious Candies  
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Write for Our Prices  
486 Congress St. Portland, Maine  
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DUBOIFT CHOCOLATES and  
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ALL KINDS OF  
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A Telephone Call will bring our  
Service to your door  
Phone Orchard 152  
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**Forbes & Wallace**  
Incorporated  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Pequot Sheets**  
The preference of many housekeepers, well known for their excellence of quality.  
54 x 99 inches, sale price \$1.39  
63 x 99 inches, sale price 1.49  
63 x 108 inches, sale price 1.69  
72 x 99 inches, sale price 1.59  
72 x 108 inches, sale price 1.79  
81 x 90 inches, sale price 1.59  
81 x 99 inches, sale price 1.69  
81 x 108 inches, sale price 1.95  
90 x 108 inches, sale price 2.15  
45 x 72 inches, Crib Sheets 75c

**PEQUOT PILLOW CASES**  
36 x 38 1/2 inches, each 35c  
42 x 36 inches, each 35c  
42 x 38 1/2 inches, each 37c  
45 x 36 inches, each 37c  
45 x 38 1/2 inches, each 39c  
50 x 38 1/2 inches, each 45c  
All sizes in Hemstitched Pequot Sheets 20c extra on sheets, 10c extra on cases.  
**WEARWELL SHEETS**  
At these low prices we suggest stocking up for the future. Full size, neatly hemmed.  
63 x 99 inches, sale price \$1.15  
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81 x 90 inches, sale price 1.25  
81 x 99 inches, sale price 1.39  
**COHASSET SHEETS**  
These are irregulars of one of our best known sheets. Every sheet guaranteed.  
63 x 99 inches, sale price \$1.29  
72 x 99 inches, sale price 1.39  
72 x 108 inches, sale price 1.59  
81 x 99 inches, sale price 1.49  
81 x 108 inches, sale price 1.73  
90 x 108 inches, sale price 1.95  
Mail and Telephone Orders all Receive Prompt Attention.  
Dial 5-7000... Jane Morton  
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

## AMERICANS ADD LARGE UNIT TO PLANT IN JAPAN

Capitalist Urges Japanese to Act on Quick Shifts in Industrial Progress

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TOKYO—Optimism as to the business and industrial future of Japan, backed up by investment, is expressed by Louis Sterling, chairman of the board of the Columbia Phonograph Company of America. Mr. Sterling's faith sounds a welcome note to offset the talk of business depression.

That his words will be taken at their face value by Japanese business men is certain, for along with his words will go the dollars of his company investing in the Japanese market. The Nipponophone Company of Japan, a subsidiary of the Columbia Phonograph Company, will at

Statistics which have been prepared show that the sale of Dominion produce in Great Britain, and the consumption in Australia of British goods, are on a steady level. Each year Australia imports from Great Britain goods to the value of \$55,000,000 and exports to Great Britain about \$61,000,000 worth. In addition to this, the Commonwealth takes from the United States about \$42,000,000 worth of goods, while it exports to that country only \$9,000,000 worth. The difference in favor of the United States is therefore \$33,000,000.

The Trade Exhibition, it is expected, will prove an appropriate introduction to the great Empire exhibition which is proposed to hold in Sydney in 1931.

Australian business men who have recently visited Britain have returned with the impression that there is in Britain a strange misunderstanding of Australia's attitude toward British manufactures. They have found that while there is no doubt about Australia's wish to sell in British markets, manufacturers there are declaring that there is no very strong desire for reciprocal trade so far as British goods in Australia are concerned. It has also become apparent that in British Australia's preferential tariff toward British goods is not properly understood.

The organizers of the exhibition intend to do their best to remove both these impressions. A considerable amount of enthusiasm has already been shown in the project, and many striking features will be introduced. The exhibition will cover all forms of British manufactures in order to give the British authorities some return for the \$1,000,000 a year which they are spending through the Empire marketing board in advertising and marketing Dominion goods in Great Britain.

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Mr. Sterling then called attention to the backwardness of many Japanese manufacturers in this respect, and pointed out some of the survivals of feudal society which handicap

once build a factory with the latest mechanical equipment four times the capacity of its present plant and capable of being enlarged 50 per cent more at any time, Mr. Sterling announced.

Following upon a close study of the Japanese economic situation, Mr. Sterling has come to the conclusion that machinery offering a solution for the economic difficulties of this Empire. Japan, he points out, has an annual population increase of roughly 1,000,000 a year for whom it must import food. It follows that Japan must therefore export other commodities, and in order to do so successfully must raise Japanese standards of efficiency to a point where they can compete on the world market. Modern machinery and up-to-date methods will alone give this efficiency, he adds.

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business in this country, such as the semi-annual bonus to workmen, the excessive retirement allowance and the feudal relationship between employer and employee which makes the discharge of inefficient workmen difficult.

Japan can not close its doors and be self-sufficing, he said, which meant that Japan would have to import foreign machinery, utilize the services and advice of foreign experts and modernize its industry in order to "have manufacturing methods as efficient as those of the United States, of Germany, of England."

## SHOW EXPECTED TO END DISCORD

Melbourne Trade Exhibit Viewed as Means to Stir British Market Interest

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
MELBOURNE, VIC.—A British trade exhibition, the object of which is to increase the sale of British manufactured goods in Australia, will be held in Melbourne from Feb. 23 to April 10, 1928, and preparations for the event are now well in hand.

Statistics which have been prepared show that the sale of Dominion produce in Great Britain, and the consumption in Australia of British goods, are on a steady level. Each year Australia imports from Great Britain goods to the value of \$55,000,000 and exports to Great Britain about \$61,000,000 worth. In addition to this, the Commonwealth takes from the United States about \$42,000,000 worth of goods, while it exports to that country only \$9,000,000 worth. The difference in favor of the United States is therefore \$33,000,000.

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## STALIN CRITICAL OF SOME POINTS IN SOVIET RULE

He Deplores Unemployment and Anti-Semitism—Nine Communist Gains Cited

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW—The most important development at the Fifteenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party was Joseph Stalin's seven-hour report on the work of the party central committee for the period of two years which had elapsed since the meeting of the last congress.

Mr. Stalin's speech was not entirely confined to a record of successes and achievements. He dwelt at some length on the bureaucracy and red tape which are characteristic of the Soviet administration, citing instances where old peasants were forced to travel hundreds of miles on foot and make repeated visits to various institutions without obtaining satisfaction for their justified claims.

Among other "misuses" in the existing state of affairs he noted unemployment, shortage of housing, "terrible cultural backwardness" and "some developments of anti-Semitism" not only among the middle classes but also among a certain part of the workers and even among certain groups in our party.

**Nine Claims of Progress**  
Stalin ended his report on an optimistic note, claiming the following nine positive achievements for the last two years:

1. We maintained peace with the surrounding states, notwithstanding the greatest difficulties, notwithstanding the provocative attacks of the "great powers."  
2. We strengthened the union of the working class of the Soviet Union with the workers of imperialistic countries and colonies.  
3. We raised the authority of the proletarian dictatorship among millions of toilers in all parts of the globe.

4. We, as a party, helped the Communist International and its sections to strengthen its influence in all the countries of the world.  
5. We did everything that one country could do for the development and hastening of the world revolutionary movement.

6. We raised our socialist industry, establishing for it a record tempo of development and confirming its domination in the whole economic life of the country.  
7. We established a union of the socialist industry with the peasant agricultural production.  
8. We strengthened the union of the working class with the middle-

class peasant, leaning for support on the poor peasants.  
9. We strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, notwithstanding our hostile international environment, and we showed the workers of all countries that the proletariat is able not only to destroy capitalism but to create socialism.

**Opposition Draws 1 P. C. Vote**  
In tone and temper the Fifteenth Party Congress was quite different from its predecessor. At that time Zinoviev, with the solid support of the large Leningrad delegation, was able to offer a counter-report, in opposition to Stalin's political report. Today the situation has entirely changed. Gregory Zinoviev and Leon Trotsky, the chief figures in the opposition, have been expelled from the party ranks altogether. Their principal associates, Kamenev, Rakovsky, Smilga, Yevdokimoff, have been eliminated from posts of trust and authority, and some of them are doubtless awaiting their turn for expulsion.

It was in the tone of an uncompromising victor that Stalin touched on the internal party controversy. Pointing out that the opposition received less than one per cent of the votes cast during the recent debates on the question of internal party policy, Stalin declared that there could be no question of taking back Trotsky and Zinoviev into the party ranks.

To those members of the opposition who had not yet been expelled, Stalin presented a blunt ultimatum: "They must renounce their anti-Bolshevik views openly and honestly before the whole world. Either let them do this or let them go out of the party. And they will not go out; we will throw them out."

Stalin boasted that the former metal workers, Ukhanoff and Komarov had replaced Kamenev and Zinoviev as presidents, respectively, of the Moscow and the Leningrad Soviets, and expressed the hope that London and Paris would also choose metal-workers as their "lord mayors."

**AFRICA AWAITS 2000 AMERICANS**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
STANDERTON, Transvaal—Arrangements have now been completed for more than 2000 American tourists to visit South Africa next year. The first group is due to reach Durban, Natal, by the Lagonia on Feb. 10. Other liners to visit Durban are the Lapland, Empress of France, Volendam, and Franconia. In each case an elaborate program of shore excursions has been planned, similar to the inland tours undertaken this year by the Astoria's tourists.

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*Sensations*  
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82c

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The preference of many housekeepers, well known for their excellence of quality.  
54 x 99 inches, sale price \$1.39  
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63 x 108 inches, sale price 1.69  
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72 x 108 inches, sale price 1.79  
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81 x 99 inches, sale price 1.69  
81 x 108 inches, sale price 1.95  
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45 x 72 inches, Crib Sheets 75c

**PEQUOT PILLOW CASES**  
36 x 38 1/2 inches, each 35c  
42 x 36 inches, each 35c  
42 x 38 1/2 inches, each 37c  
45 x 36 inches, each 37c











## A Prayer for Neighborliness

## The Pruning Hook

All is best, though we oft doubt  
What the unsearchable dispose  
Of Highest Wisdom brings about,  
And ever best found in the close.





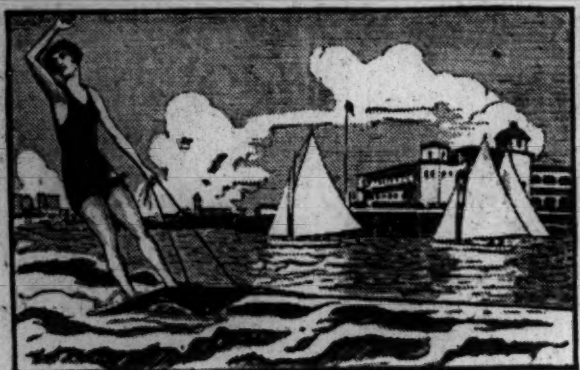




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NEW THIS YEAR  
RATES MODERATE  
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A Masterpiece in Spanish Architecture  
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A honey hotel in the residential section. All rooms have running hot and cold water, many with private bath.

**St. Augustine**

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A honey hotel in the residential section. All rooms have running hot and cold water, many with private bath.

**St. Augustine**

**The Barcelona Hotel**  
St. Augustine, Florida  
A honey hotel in the residential section. All rooms have running hot and cold water, many with private bath.

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### I'll meet you at the Ormond

TO the famous Hotel Ormond come men and women of prominence from all the country for a winter holiday. Here on the Florida East Coast, tempered by the magic of the Gulf Stream, they find congenial friends amid luxurious surroundings.

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ON THE OCEAN  
IN FLORIDA'S SUN!

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Apartments centrally located; exceptional equipment; meals served in apartments if desired.

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Excellent home cooking, with fresh vegetables.

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The Gateway to Florida

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Special Weekly Rates

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A few minutes distant from Christian Science church.  
Operated by  
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The Distinctive Boston House  
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Excellent Cuisine  
Reasonable Rates  
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The best of the kind connected.  
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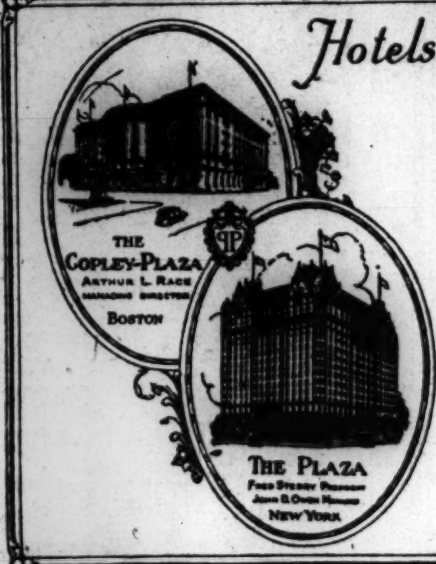
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12 minutes from Penna. and Grand Central Stations; 5 minutes to Theatres and Shopping District.  
LADIES' TURKISH BATH  
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Rooms with Bath... From \$4 per day  
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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"  
Within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city. Select American Plan Dining Room open through the year.  
Rooms single and en suite for any length of stay.  
New Fireproof Garage  
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Six minutes to Park Street. Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.  
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All Winter Sports  
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TAYLOR & O'CARRELL  
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

### STEWART HOTEL

For Convenience Comfort Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in  
SAN FRANCISCO

### NOT only has the

Clift doubled its size—it has multiplied its attractiveness, its service, its comfort and charm. Yet rates remain as before:  
One Person \$2.00 and up.  
Two Persons \$3.00 and up.  
FREDERICK C. CLIFT, President  
H. S. WARD, Resident Mgr.  
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

### HOTEL CLARK

Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets  
Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50  
SAN FRANCISCO

### Hotel Warner-Kelton

Service our Professionals know how to do it.  
Room with bath, \$2.00 up. Very low weekly rates.  
Gypsy Grill! Cookery priced very low.  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

### Hotel St. James

San Jose  
REASONABLE RATES  
Free Class A Garage for All Patrons  
One block from Christian Science church

### New York City

### HOTEL ST. JAMES

109-113 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY  
3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY SEVENTH AND ALL SOPI  
W. JOHNSON, QUINN, President and Booklet on application

### RALEIGH HALL

106 W. 47th St., New York  
In heart of uptown business and amusement district.  
Attractively furnished. Light airy rooms, with and without private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and professional men. Club advantages with hotel service. 62-68 Daily—610-618 Weekly

## Atlantic City

### Hotel MORTON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
250 Rooms—half with baths.  
Two concert halls  
Tune in with us through WPG.  
Renowned for real hospitality and good food.  
BELL & COPE  
Ownership Management

### Lafayette Hotel

North Carolina Ave., Boardwalk Block  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
200 rooms. Fireproof. Apartments.  
SPECIAL WINTER RATES  
An atmosphere of home and refinement.  
Arthur O. Frankle Beretia L. Cope

### THE TRAYMORE

Atlantic City  
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

## California



NOW OPEN  
**Hotel Flintridge**  
and BUNGALOWS  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA  
RIDING ARCHERY SWIMMING GOLF BOWLING TENNIS  
TENNIS

### New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
5TH AND MAIN STREETS  
Rates Per Day, European Plan  
50 rooms... \$1.50 Double \$2.00  
150 rooms... \$2.00 Double \$2.50-\$3.00  
300 rooms with private bath... \$2.50-\$3.50 Double \$3.00-\$4.00  
600 rooms with private bath... \$3.00-\$5.00 Double \$3.50-\$7.00  
"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

### The Langham

Apartment Hotel  
7th at Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif.  
415 rooms, luxuriously furnished. Suites \$150 upwards. In Wilshire District, yet close to business.  
"Years of experience in making people comfortable."  
CHAS. F. BLOOMINGDALE, Mgr.

### LOS ANGELES

### Hotel Virginia

BEST FAMILY HOTEL  
Near Westlake Park  
Twin beds. Private baths. Outside rooms \$10 Week Single \$15 Double and up  
Special Dinner \$6c. Ballroom. Garages  
J. W. WEITZMAN, Manager  
744 SO. BEACON AVE. DU. 4501

### HOTEL GREEN

Known Throughout the World For COMFORT  
European Plan \$3 and Upward  
Dining Service Unexcelled  
Open throughout the year.  
C. H. EDWARDS, Proprietor  
Write for folder PASADENA, CALIF.

### HOTEL OAKLAND

OAKLAND, CALIF.  
One of California's finest hotels  
REASONABLE RATES  
W. C. JURGENS, Manager

### SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

### The SAN DIEGO HOTEL

on Broadway  
We try to meet your every requirement.  
Rates \$1.00 to \$10.00 per day.

### Casa de Mañana

La Jolla, California  
A unique little hotel on the Ocean—a four-hour trip South of Los Angeles on the Highway to San Diego.

### Pine Inn

Carroll-on-the-San, California (on Monterey Peninsula)  
For Refreshed Families  
Friendly, restful. Mild, warm climate. Open all year. Golf, riding, surf swimming and other recreations.  
Address: JOHN B. JORDAN, Owner

### Ellison Apartments

Los Angeles Beach  
For Transient and Permanent Guests  
Rates per month \$45.00 to \$85.00  
Venice, Calif.



### A World Famous Hotel

Rates per day, single, European plan  
80 rooms... \$2.00 to \$2.50  
120 rooms... \$3.00 to \$5.00  
300 rooms... \$4.00 to \$8.00  
For Double Occupancy add \$1 to \$2 to above rates.

### Hotel Alexandria

Los Angeles  
H. C. EPPLEY, President  
CHARLES B. HAMILTON, Vice-President and Managing Director

### Hotel Clark

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
The Hospitable and Homelike atmosphere of Hotel Clark appeals to travelers from all parts of the world. 555 Rooms—each with private bath. POSITIVELY FIREPROOF. Traffic from \$2.00 up. Hotel Clark Bus meets all trains. For folder, rates and reservations write J. M. DIXON, Manager, Hill Street, bet. 4th and 5th, Los Angeles.

### Hotel CECIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
700 Rooms  
300 rooms without bath... \$1.50  
200 rooms with private bath... \$2.00  
\$1 for each extra person  
Main Street, between 6th and 7th

### LOS ANGELES

### HOTEL STILLWELL

638 So. GRAND AVE.  
GARAGE IN CONNECTION  
Everything New—300 Fireproof Rooms  
Each with Private Bath  
\$2 per Day—Weekly Rates

### HOTEL Normandie

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Residential; lovely Wilshire district. American or European plan. Garage, car lines. Near church, 6th and Normandie.



















AMERICAN LOAN  
TO RE-ESTABLISH  
SOVIET IRONRepairs and New Equipment  
to Place Makeevka Plant  
Among European Leaders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MOSCOW.—A large inflow of American capital into the factories, mines and railroads of southern Russia is foreshadowed by the agreement for the re-equipment of a huge metal plant in Makeevka. In the Donets Basin, which was signed recently by representatives of the American contractor, Percival Farquhar, and the Soviet Concessions Committee.

According to this agreement, Mr. Farquhar and his associates are bound to extend credits for the sum of \$40,000,000 for a term of six years to the Soviet Government with a view to financing the purchases of machinery and equipment for the factory. Ten Russian engineers have already left Moscow for America in order to consult with Mr. Farquhar regarding the selection and purchase of machinery.

One of Few Foreign Credits  
This credit may be extended from 6 to 20 years; and in the event of such a prolongation the Farquhar group will obtain the right to finance and carry out repairs and new construction work on the network of railroads which radiates from the Donets Basin, Russia's most important coal center, into other regions of southern and southeastern Russia. The contractors may also improve the facilities of the River port of Nikolaev and build a number of wharves and grain elevators in Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsyn) on the lower Volga. The equipment of a new metallurgical and steel plant in the region of Ekaterinavsk, with a yearly output of 1,000,000 tons, is also suggested in the contract.

Strictly speaking, this agreement is not a concession, but a long-term credit arrangement. It goes beyond mere financing, however, because Mr. Farquhar, who has had extensive experience as a railroad contractor in Cuba and South America, is supposed to supply technical aid and assistance in the work of new construction and re-equipment. The significance of the promised credit of \$40,000,000 is obvious if it is considered that up to the present time the Soviet industrial and commercial enterprises have received very little such financial assistance from abroad. The sole substantial long-term credit being the advance of \$20,000,000 marks which was negotiated with Germany two years ago.

Freehold Output Gain in View  
According to the terms of the agreement, the Makeevka factory within a period of three years will be transformed into one of the largest and best equipped plants in Europe. Its yearly productivity will amount to 370,000 tons of cast iron, which is four or five times the present figure. The production cost of the metal will be reduced, as a result of the improved technique in the plant. A number of mines which will supply the factory with raw ore also will be repaired and improved.

The metal industry has long been the weakest spot in the economic life of the Soviet Union. It sank to the lowest point of prostration during the years of blockade and civil war; for a time not a single steel oven was functioning, and during one year the production of cast iron was only 2 or 3 per cent of the pre-war figure. There has been a substantial recovery since the adoption of the new economic policy, but the general figures of metal production are still below the pre-war volume.

An American, Col. Hugh Cooper, has been engaged as chief consulting engineer for the construction of a large hydroelectric power plant and dam on the River Dnieper.

ALBERTA VALUES FARM  
PRODUCTS AT \$339,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EDMONTON, Alta.—An estimate of \$339,000,000 as the value of the farm products of Alberta during 1927 has been made by George H. Hays, Minister of Agriculture. The estimate for 1926 was \$264,000,000, making a gain in 1927 over the previous season, measured in dollars, of nearly 30 per cent. The increase is accounted for by higher prices for some kinds of products. The additional acreage put into use and the phenomenally heavy yields of grain in most districts account for the remainder of the increase. Considering that the farming population of Alberta is approximately 400,000 people occupying 100,000 farms, this aggregate value of \$339,000,000 for farm products is a remarkable record.

FILMS GAINING PLACE  
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Visual education has met with marked success in the Boston city schools. In the opinion of Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, whose annual report related an average of 190 motion picture films per week were circulated among 50 Boston schools during 1927. Mr. Burke finds the supply of satisfactory educational pictures has increased through the fact that they are still needed for the amusement features of the industry.

The growth of visual methods has resulted, he said, "from a genuine conviction of its advantages," adding that the consensus of teachers in the system is "the motion picture has a very definite place in education as a supplement, but not a substitute, for the more conventional method of instruction."

## PALACE AWITS COULDERS

HAVANA, Cuba (P)—Extraordinary preparations are being made at the Presidential Palace to accommodate President and Mrs. Coolidge on their forthcoming visit to attend the Pan-American Conference. The entire third floor is being put in readiness for their use.

General  
Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

## REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Home, 8-room, and sleeping porch, Spanish type, never occupied, quite fresh, beautifully decorated by Italian artist, two fireplaces, cedar floors, two baths, three lavatories, roof garden, swimming pool, double concrete garage, nicely landscaped, 100 ft. from beach, in good neighborhood; close to center of Hollywood; 200 feet north of residential portion of Hollywood Blvd., close to footpath; built and owned by the undersigned who build distinctive homes; the price and terms are unusually low on contract; will please discerning and careful buyers. HOLLYWOOD CONCRETE INVESTMENT CO., 6331 Hollywood Blvd.

THE REED, consisting of 7 apartments, 2 bedrooms, furnished; mostly rented; can be bought with small cash payment and terms. Owner, F. C. MOYR, Boulder, Colo.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hotel Apartment, 900 O'Farrell, for December 1 and 2 weeks furnished, steam heat, hot water, electric, gas, service; \$55 to \$80 per week or weekly rates.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Company opening offices throughout U. S. want representation for Bensen, the largest and best equipped plant in the world, regarding the selection and purchase of machinery.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, with many years' experience in grain business, as office manager, executive, owner, having disposed of his interests, desires position as representative, branch or office manager, or commission agent in any line. Address Box D-1, care Representative, 810 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ALEK, young woman, selling experience; business sense; can meet and manage people; handle girl groups; good references. Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PERMA COLO.—For sale, jewelry store established 64 years; best location; cause; reason for sale; \$10,000.00. Address: BUSHMAN JEWELRY CO., 319 N. Main.

J. M. BECK CITES  
WASHINGTON IN  
ALIEN DEFENSE

Asserts Right to Hold Seat  
in House Although Resident  
in Capital

WASHINGTON (P)—George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were rallied to the defense of James M. Beck (R), Representative from Pennsylvania, in a statement he filed with a House elections committee denying charges brought by Democrats that he was not a resident of Pennsylvania at the time of his recent election.

He said that Washington from the time he was made general of the Revolutionary Army to the end of his second presidential term, a period of 16 years, was "very rarely at Mount Vernon, but he would ever question that he was an inhabitant of Virginia." Franklin, he added, was in Paris for 10 years and his citizenship of Pennsylvania was not questioned.

Mr. Beck, a former solicitor-general of the United States, declared that he was born and educated in Pennsylvania and that "when a man is in public service, a residence in Washington has never been regarded as a forfeiture of his citizenship in the state and community in which he was born."

Mr. Beck reviewed at length his life up to the time he was elected. He enumerated a number of members of his family who had been engaged as chief consulting engineer for the construction of a large hydroelectric power plant and dam on the River Dnieper.

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## REAL ESTATE

For Sale—Syracuse, N. Y. BUNGALOW, BELLEVUE SECTION—Entrance hall, living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, two baths, two-car garage, 110 ft. land, road, or Tel. 2-2808 between 5 and 6 P. M.

## FOR HOMER AND ESTATES ANYWHERE

LOUIS P. MILLER  
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685  
Box 100, Westchester County, N. Y.  
FOR ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., RENTALS  
CONSULT JESSE T. DAVIS  
417 First Avenue North  
HARVEY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Inc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For sale, house, suitable two families, upper part rented. 60 Myrtle Ave., Tel. CHIFFIN 204-M.

## SUMMER PROPERTY

MAINE, Penikese Island—134 cottages, 4 small buildings; ideal spot. MRS. MOORE, 929 S. 43rd St., Philadelphia.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Large, attractive 5 room, all improvements; also 2 rooms for light housekeeping. Arlington 4520-W.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 156 Hudson St., Tel. Orange 8822, seven room, all improvements; two-family house; heat and hot water included; central heating; excellent location; rent \$125 monthly. Tel. Orange 8822.

NEW YORK CITY, 6 West 51st Street, 11 room, modern, real kitchen, bath, elevator, October 1, 1928 (if desired); unfurnished; \$125 monthly.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 Van Vorst Place, 7 rooms, modern; near subway and Grand Central; rent \$125 monthly.

PHILADELPHIA, 807 North 41st St.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; convenient to cars; rent \$45 monthly. Evergreen 6578.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 202 E. 30th St.—Attractive 4 room, modern, all improvements; \$45; garage optional. Eastside 5181.

NEW YORK CITY—Exclusive studio apartment, large room, private bath, kitchenette; business women; Tel. Caledonia 3377 between 9 and 5 (Park Ave. at 35th St.).

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave., 640 N. Y. C. 81—Two room apartment; all improvements; Tel. mornings only; Tel. 5048.

PHILADELPHIA, 42nd and Walnut Sts.—One room and bath, electric light, refrigerator; rent reasonable. Phone Evergreen 5228.

## OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 50 E. 42nd St. (Room 201)—Two square feet; four offices; property partitioned, serving as two fully equipped offices; to finish lease to May 1, 1925; will accept \$100.00 per month; Tel. 5048.

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, house, and clean; suitable for permanent or transient; Tel. 5067-7.

BROOKLYN, MASS.—In sunny, warm, attractive building, overlooking the water; modern; rooms with or without bath; reasonable; Tel. 5067-7.

JERSEY CITY—Room adjoining bath, in private apartment; 20 minutes to Hudson Terminal; 9 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

N. Y. C., 105 East 25th (Park)—Owner's residence, nice quiet room with all modern conveniences, unusual southeast exposure, with exclusive, private, and comfortable; hot water, one night; \$17.50 monthly; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 113th, Apt. 4G—Beautiful, newly decorated, warm, light, central double double-bath; modern kitchen; close subway and church.

NEW YORK CITY, 103 W. 13th—Large furnished room, 1st floor, kitchenette, near bath; private home; suitable for women; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY, 145 West 105th—Comfortably furnished room; no other roomers; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 W. 96th STREET—Very attractive, warm, sunny room, single, double, running water, elevator, MRS. ALLEN.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West—Attractive, modern, comfortable, central; all transportation. RTWART.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Newly furnished, 2nd floor, 1 room, facing park; delightful; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY, 340 Central Park West—North-West furnished, single room, facing park; delightful; Tel. 5067-7.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 540 (A)—Attractive large room, kitchenette; reasonable; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St., Apt. 31—Light from room, one or two adults; kitchen privileges.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Large sunny room overlooking the water; modern; churches, parks, and beach; quiet; Tel. 5067-7.

## ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants room with family who speak French; 2 meals preferred. Address 200 Bristol St., Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—Single room for gentleman, desirable; Tel. 5067-7.

NEW YORK CITY—Room, employed all day; Tel. 5067-7.

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## PATING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES  
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island  
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.  
Phone Ronkonkoma 10

## SALESMEN WANTED

A FEW YOUNG WOMEN WANTED  
WHO WOULD LIKE TO SELL  
and become salaried supervisors; an opportunity awaits those who are ambitious and energetic; to capable men; write, please, with educational gains to another responsible position; to begin, substantial organization; apply in person between 10 and 1 P. M. to J. M. COMPTON, Room 310, 108 Dartmouth St., near Cooper Square, Boston.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

NEEDED: Experienced architectural draftsman; pleasant to capable man; write, please, with educational gains to another responsible position; to begin, substantial organization; apply in person between 10 and 1 P. M. to J. M. COMPTON, Room 310, 108 Dartmouth St., near Cooper Square, Boston.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, experienced child's nurse, good salary for right party; 3 children, ages 2, 4 and 6 years; Westchester County, N. Y.; The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL engineer with 17 years' experience in contracting and engineering, desires position as chief engineer or architect. WILLIAM G. RAY, 200 West 110th St., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MAN with 25 years' experience in jewelry business desires position as buyer or manager, in this or kindred line; best references. NEW YORK CITY.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORADO girl wants position as cook, general housework, day references. BIASTON'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (colored), 601 Broadway, New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, housekeeper to elderly lady, or capable, refined English woman, experienced traveler, good references; highest references. 2-2808 Broadway, New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, formerly teacher; governess, light household duties; good salary; 7 years in one family; Tel. 5067-7.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER offers her services as governess, companion or suitable position; languages, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, etc.; Tel. 5067-7.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN, first-class stenographer and typist, college education, wishes secretary position; best references. Tel. 5067-7.

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Maine

## BANGOR

## (Continued)

## The Rines Company

Outfitters for Women  
Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs  
Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery,  
Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods,  
Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens,  
Sheets and Pillow Slips.

## Most Complete Stocks

of Dinnerware, Glassware,



UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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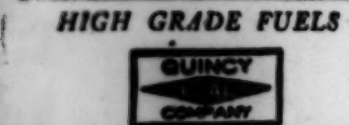
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Japan Provides for "Overflow"

EVEN the casual student of world affairs knows that Japan has to solve an extraordinarily difficult population problem. In an area quite exactly that of Texas (Korea, of course, being included officially with the archipelago proper) dwell upward of 75,000,000 subjects of the Mikado; that same "Lone Star State" now houses 5,000,000. This means for Japan a density of 326, which, in mere mathematics, may not appear serious: Holland's ratio is 563 and Belgium's 641. But these theoretic figures embrace all area, and in the islands which stretch along the Asian coast scarcely more than a sixth of the land is cultivable with good profit, about a third is noncultivable and not a little is actually uninhabitable. Further, Dai Nippon's rate of population increase is some 16 per cent yearly, which means that certainly during the coming century, and possibly before that span has been half measured, her present total will double itself. As it is instantly evident that the kingdom cannot maintain this increase without such a lowering of living standards as is sociologically impossible, the question becomes urgent: Where are the surplus tens of millions to be accommodated?

It is not the intent to discuss this important query here and now, but rather to direct attention to a phase of the matter seldom realized. For the Tokyo authorities are patiently and thoroughly endeavoring to work out an answer in a way not only to bring relief at home but also to avoid opposition abroad. As truly as the Tanaka Ministry realizes that some "overflow basin" must be found for expanding Japan, so truly does it desire that the surplus should seek first of all the Nation's own overseas holdings (greatly in need of man power if adequate development is soon to be attained), and, failing this, it would guide these emigrants into lands where they will find genuine welcome and receive unobstructed rights equal to those granted other resident peoples.

This stands forth clearly in the recently issued proposals of the Section for Encouragement of Emigration. The new budget provides for this bureau 4,971,000 yen, the increase (1,460,000 over last year) virtually being accounted for by the voting of 1,300,000 yen for the building of a Colonial Museum at Tokyo, which shall furnish practical and detailed information regarding Korea and Formosa, Sakhalin and the Pacific Isles over which Japan holds mandate. It will be possible also to procure there whatever data may be sought as to Brazil, Chile and the Argentine, though the stress is laid heavily on the territories over which the chrysanthemum banner now flies. The bulk of the whole appropriation goes (1) for the support of three emigrant training schools, (2) for ten associations for encouraging emigration, and (3) for securing reduced passage fares for emigrants. The total voted is too small to care for any great expansion of the numbers leaving the islands, but its increase indubitably indicates the Government's intention intelligently to stimulate the whole movement.

Two basic causes have combined to make the country's problem as large and persisting as it has been. In the first place, extension of the Nation's industrial activity has lagged far behind the fast-growing figures of population increase. In the second, farming life has been allowed to plod along in ways and methods to be called antique—certainly not as up-to-the-minute as was to have been expected of a people in most directions so aggressively progressive. Today's officialdom is devoting every energy to procure the introduction and use of the most modern methods for the countryside, while, on the other hand, it is giving no little aid to capital which is seen facing toward extensive industrialization.

"After all, is not the main factor in the correct working out of the overpopulation equation to be found just here—in intensive industrial enlargements?"

### Mr. Mellon to the Rescue

THE Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, has ranged himself unmistakably on the side of peace, disarmament and security without saying a word directly on any of these topics.

For when he makes public an official statement to the effect that 82 per cent of the federal expenditures of last year went to pay the cost of past wars, or of preparation for future ones, he did something to set the mind of the Nation to thinking.

And thinking is, or ought to be, fatal to war. The figures are not novel to antimilitarists. Indeed, a few years ago, immediately upon the close of the late war, the proportion of the taxpayer's dollar that went for warlike purposes was even greater than today. But this is the first time a Secretary of the Treasury has sought to lay emphasis on the cost of military glory. Mr. Mellon has even embellished his report with a diagram which resembles a Christmas pie neatly sliced for the assembled family. By the time Mars has had his modest four-fifths there is mighty little left for such poor relations as government, public works, education, flood control and the like.

Mr. Mellon comments thus on the curious parsimony with which the taxpayer contemplates expenditures for useful purposes as compared with those for war:

"When the average citizen grumbles over the size of his income tax payment he often visualizes his hard-earned money being spent by the Government to compile reports on business or agricultural conditions, or to erect public buildings, send diplomats abroad, carry on scientific investigations, or make and enforce laws. As a matter of fact, a small part of the taxpayer's dollar goes into work of this sort, only about one-sixth being used for all the multitudinous types of ordinary civil functions added together. One-half of each tax dollar is used for the service of the public debt. . . . The remaining one-third of the taxpayer's dollar is spent on military expenditures for national defense or payments to military veterans."

The public debt, it should be noted, was incurred, with the exception of a small fraction of 1 per cent, for expenditures in war. Had the intelligent system prevailed in the past of conscripting wealth as well as men, and thus mak-

ing the industry of the time pay for the war no such debt would now be oppressing the American people—and some of our wars might not have been fought.

In 1925 in commenting upon the share of the public revenues which went for war Secretary Mellon said:

THIS WILL BE THE INEVITABLE SITUATION SO LONG AS WAR IS THE METHOD OF SETTLING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Only one other remedy is possible between sovereign states—namely, arbitration. The powerful influence of Andrew Mellon, the Pennsylvania political leader, added to the cogent reasoning and conclusive figures presented by the Secretary of the Treasury ought to aid in the enactment of the Capper bill, or similar legislation for the substitution of arbitration for war.

### A Joke That Is More Than a Joke

WHEN Will Rogers, whirling his lasso, remarks, "All I know is what I see in the papers," his audiences laugh at what they regard a good joke. Possibly it is; but the joke would seem to be on the audiences, representing as they do a typical section of that American public which derives its knowledge of all important (and many unimportant) events from the daily newspapers. It is true that occasionally the radio brings fragments of a story that has not yet appeared in print, but as a general rule the press is the sole source of popular information.

Not only do the many millions of Americans depend upon the press for a record of passing events, but they are also to a very large extent influenced in the opinions they form concerning them by the editorial pages that profess to interpret the more important happenings. This is particularly true of the political field, where an utterance by some party leader, or action by a political organization, is hailed as momentous, or condemned as puerile, according to the politics of the particular paper referring to it. Probably a large majority of Americans read but one paper daily, or if more than one, only those agreeing with their political predilections. The result is that the reader accepts the interpretation given by the journal reflecting his own opinions.

To one scanning representative newspapers published in the more important cities of the United States it would seem that there is a growing tendency on the part of some editorial writers to belittle the efforts that are being made to set higher standards in political affairs and to secure better service by those performing public tasks. That in the long run the laws and governmental agencies of a democratic country will approximately represent the standards of a majority of the voters may be taken for granted. This, however, is no reason why those honestly seeking to improve methods and conditions should be regarded as amiable dreamers, impractical enthusiasts, or, as they are often characterized, seekers after notoriety or power.

There is always room for honest differences of opinion concerning the various suggestions for remedying apparent abuses and imperfections in the social and political order. Some of these may have merit; others may be worthless. Constructive criticism that points out defects is valuable. Contemptuous reflections on the motives of those seeking laudable ends is unworthy of what purports to be an educational institution.

### New York's Fiscal Structure

DURING the last quarter of a century the literature of American municipal government and finance has grown enormously. It has had, however, one astonishing lacuna. There has been no adequate description of the administration of New York City—the largest American municipal corporation—and the facts as to the city's expenditures, revenues and debts have been buried in municipal reports. The governmental system is imperfectly described in the standard texts and the fiscal structure of the city is so complicated that few persons outside the municipal service comprehend the methods by which New York levies taxes and borrows and spends money.

This gap in the literature of municipal government will be filled in large part by reports which have been prepared for the subcommittee on budget, finance and revenue of the City Committee on Plan and Survey, appointed by Mayor Walker more than a year ago. Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, chairman of the subcommittee, realizing that before he and his associates could formulate any recommendations they must have before them a comprehensive statement of existing practices, retained Prof. Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University to direct a staff of experts in an examination of New York's budgetary procedure and fiscal policies. The reports prepared under Professor Rogers' direction have recently been released for newspaper publication. They will later be published in book form with the recommendations the subcommittee decides to make.

The reports on budget, revenues and debt which have been submitted have that rather rare quality of letting the facts speak for themselves. In the past many reports of bureaus of municipal research and of academic experts have teemed with the suggestions of the authors as to what ought to be done. The "experts" have told cities how, but have not specified from what, they should be saved. Without making the facts colorless, it was inevitable that possible recommendations by the committee should be suggested; but what Mr. Lehman and his colleagues, who are for the most part prominent bankers and lawyers, will propose remains to be seen. The facts are now before them.

The committee has great opportunities for public service. Twenty years ago New York City's budgetary procedure was something of a model for other municipalities. In recent years, however, New York has not kept in the forefront of progress in this respect. It still does not have centralized purchasing. Its salary scales have not been revised and positions reclassified for a decade. Its funded debt, as large as the total indebtedness of all the states in the Union, is mostly in fifty-year bonds and is supported by complicated sinking funds. The city is now faced by the expenditure of half a billion for subways. It must continue tunneling and bridging rivers in order to reach outlying

boroughs. Tremendous expenditures must be made. Tremendous revenues must therefore be received. Students of municipal government and those responsible for municipal policies will watch with interest the recommendations that Mayor Walker's committee will make in respect of New York City's taxes and debt.

### Doing "Business in Great Waters"

WHEN the peak of the grain movement is rising rapidly, at the very time when the season of navigation on the Great Lakes is within a few weeks of closing, the tendency is to press on with lake shipping under conditions that are regarded as hazardous. Almost every year, in the late autumn, storms on the upper lakes make it apparent that more should be done to promote safety on the lake paths of commerce. The lake ships seem to be designed more for fair weather than for the gales that are liable to be encountered on Lake Superior in early December. Moreover, many of the freighters are not equipped with wireless.

It is highly desirable that some action should be taken by international agreement to give the smaller freighters on the Great Lakes the benefit of this safety equipment. Under present regulations, Canadian passenger ships only, or ships licensed to carry passengers, must be equipped with wireless. Passenger ships between Canada and Newfoundland, also between Vancouver and Victoria, and elsewhere, even the ferryboats between Toronto and Niagara, carry wireless equipment. Passengers are well looked after. But there is no such adequate provision for the safety of crews on freighters.

United States regulations also leave much to be desired. Any ships carrying fifty persons, irrespective of whether they are passengers or crew, and traveling 200 miles between ports, must be equipped with wireless and carry the necessary radio operators. But ships with less than fifty persons are exempt. It is difficult to see why the safety of fifty should receive the state's consideration, but the safety of forty-nine should be overlooked in the regulations.

Of course, when the wireless regulations were drafted, some standard had to be agreed upon. It would mean an addition of about \$3000 to the annual operating costs of the ordinary freighter to make wireless equipment compulsory. Competition in the lake shipping business is very keen. But the wireless service could surely be extended by international agreement between Canada and the United States without imposing any undue economic burden on the interests concerned.

An international conference to embrace all maritime nations took place in London in 1914. At that convention for the safety of human beings at sea the nations made commendable progress toward uniformity in maritime wireless regulations. But the outbreak of war prevented the general ratification of the convention's report. It is understood that another conference may be called to meet in London in 1928. In the meanwhile, Canada and the United States might with advantage give special consideration to the safety of shipping on the Great Lakes.

### Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Comet

A FEW weeks ago another comet popped into visibility, and astronomers polished up their lenses and got under way. This particular roamer of the skies is known as the Skjellerup comet, and its name does not bode ill to its activities—for it has been behaving as eccentrically as a comet of such a name might be expected to behave. Why comets cannot settle down to the regular habits of their comrades of the sky is an issue that is giving astronomers considerable concern.

The Skjellerup comet has been disappointing. Astronomers who have made a business of studying the habits of comets and who have thought they were pretty well acquainted with them have admitted that Skjellerup exhibits frolicsome tendencies. For example—no sooner had it come into full view than it apparently turned tail and fled, much to the disappointment of its observers, who may yet have to take recourse to the time-honored practice of sprinkling a little salt on that portion of the comet upon which it is supposed to work most effectively.

And furthermore, this frisky comet has been "lagging on the job." According to all the "plans and specifications" relative to the movements of the comets, generally and specifically, Skjellerup should have been trotting along at a far greater speed than the mere 3600 miles a minute it has recorded.

One astronomer comes forward with the theory that perhaps there are two comets, one of which remains in hiding while the other "does its bit" for the benefit of the star gazers. It is said that this would explain what has appeared to be the strange behavior of the Skjellerup comet and its departures from the path laid out for it.

### Editorial Notes

Are we to accept those ancient pictures of Greek life dug up at Corinth, wherein youths of the day are depicted pole vaulting over leaping lions and facing charging leopards, as a record of what they did to amuse themselves in those days, or of what they fancied they would like to do?

"Zyxt," an old Kentish word meaning thou seest, is said to be the last word in the final volume of the Oxford English Dictionary which has just been completed. Judging by its appearance it is also likely to be about the last word that anyone would care to use.

A great difference between the advent of the first Ford and the advent of the new model is to be found in the fact that Mr. Ford had to beg the public to buy his early cars, whereas the public is now begging Mr. Ford for delivery on the new ones.

Barges on the canals of Holland are displaying the sign: "Total abstinence is a good compass." Well, it isn't only on the water that the adoption of "total abstinence" shows its importance as a compass.

The first new subway in Tokyo is said to be providing a means of recreation for the Japanese. Straphangers, please notice!

### Football Day Down East

WHAT day so useful as a Saturday in autumn? Keen air, bright sunshine, fleckless skies, the glory of many-hued foliage—somehow it always seems to me New England's best season. It is the thing I have missed more than anything else as the autumn has passed in other lands, some of them lands of unchanging midsummer warmth from one year's end to another.

But if there is one day that is ever a poignant reminder of glorious old New England it is a Saturday in October or November. Then it is the day of all days, the most thrilling of play-days, the day we have looked forward to all through the week—football day!

And football day down East! We had a memorable one in Brunswick not long since, and though perhaps it was not Yale-Princeton brand of football that we saw on Whittier Field, yet well and glowingly did it serve. It was alumni day, too, at old Bowdoin, the college of Longfellow and Hawthorne; and there was a fraternalism in the many reunions there under the elms of the grand old campus that somehow seems peculiar to Brunswick, town of broad-shaded streets, splendid Georgian homes, calm and never-disturbed repose and noble traditions.

Flaming banners, rivaling the autumn foliage of a down-East town, hung before the fraternity house; the colors of Bowdoin and her rival in the epochal contest garnished the broad main street; and the arboring elms seemed to have clung to their foliage just long enough to deck the campus and the town in garlands of red and yellow and green for this long-anticipated football day.

Only in the proportions of the vast throngs and in the high development of the game does an autumn Saturday at Brunswick differ from one at Boston or New Haven or Ithaca. Quite likely the air is a little sharper, up here where autumn does not linger in the lap of winter. Probably fur garments are more in evidence and the ruddy glow of crisp New England atmosphere more noticeable on every face. Certainly the keen edge of swift-moving night cuts more deeply into the early gathering twilight, and the fire of roaring pine logs is sought more eagerly once the game is over and the white-lined field deserted.

Otherwise all is the same. No rivalry is more intense than that between Bowdoin and Bates and Colby and "State." Nowhere are "upsets" more frequent as to forecasted results and the glorious uncertainty of the greatest of games more often demonstrated. And when Bowdoin and Bates come together at Brunswick, on alumni day in autumn, even the Topham Fair of recent memory is no greater magnet to the folk of Lincoln and Sagadahoc and Androscoggin and Cumberland and Kennebec.

Not all the folk understand the game, and probably very few are abreast the annually changing rules. But that is of little or no moment; the main thing is the event, the spectacle, the zestful, vibrant holiday atmosphere of

football day, and football day down East, of all other! Whittier Field has no stadium, no "bowl," no double-tiered stands. But it is surrounded by the tall pines and spruces and the way to its entrance winds deviously through such a magnificent grove, thick-carpeted with pine needles, as only the parklike Pine Tree State possesses. The fences which surround the playing space are aged and decrepit and lacking many a board, affording the keen-eyed youngsters of Brunswick ample enjoyment in the afternoon's proceedings.

The trees which cast long shadows down the field even ere the second half is well under way offer excellent vantage points from which to follow every play, however intricate. And then, as the final period opens, the gates are thrown wide; and all of Brunswick which desires may enter freely, possibly to inspire the "home team" to a final, desperate effort.

Even this did not avail, however, in the annual contest at Brunswick on 1927's dramatic football day down East. For two evenly matched teams battled up and down Whittier Field, each resorting to every device carefully developed by their mentors to outwit the other, but to no purpose. Many a forward pass threw Bowdoin, one of more than forty yards and as neat a bit of modern football as you would see in the "Stadium" or the "Bowl."

Many a clever rush "off tackle" staged Bates, but so much and no more did it avail. Twice Bowdoin had the ball inside the five-yard line, while most of Brunswick and a good deal of the rest of Maine yelled and stamped and clamored, and the youngsters of Brunswick nearly tore down the rest of the ancient fence—oh vainly, for Bates, inspired by a band which gave forth strange but energetic sounds, stood as sturdily as the oaks on the campus back of Lewiston.

Indeed, the little institution from the neighboring town was making a sort of last stand, having been annihilated by "State" on the previous Saturday in a score which assumed astronomical figures. And so, as the shadows gathered thickly across Whittier Field and the yellow afterglow of an autumn evening down East shone through the thinly clothed campus elms, Bowdoin and Bates heard the pistol-shot marking the game's conclusion without having had the satisfaction of crossing the other's last white line, or even of booting the oval pigskin across the other's goal-bar.

But no matter. No one was dissatisfied, unless it might be some "coach" or other. And in the deepening twilight under the pines and the elms, along the walks of the beautiful campus, through the tree-lined streets of the old university town, undergraduates and alumni of Bowdoin and of Bates fraternized in genuine down-East friendship. And that, after all, is perhaps the outstanding feature of a football day down East. M. T. G.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

#### And a "Baked Beanery"?

THE craze for comprehensive commercial terms is not only assuming some comic aspects, but is giving our lexicographers no end of worry. This is clear from the announcement that to the new English Dictionary, not yet completed, will have to be added immediately a series of supplements to include words that have come into use since Murray's great lexicon began to be published in parts. But what interests us at the moment is Glasgow's contribution to this embarrassing linguistic inventiveness. Our time-honored shears-to-grind now invites inquiries and orders to send their supplementary way to his grindery; we buy our milk and butter and eggs at the marble and mahogany counters of a creamery; and should we by any chance desire a fivepenny fish supper, the chippery will be pleased to attend to our wants. The erstwhile family bread and biscuit baker now trades as this, that, or the other bakery, the fishmonger as some high-flutin' fishery, and the gentleman who sells prams from one window, six-cylinder cars from a second, and repairs both in a third, will condescend to have his establishment known as nothing less than his automobiliary.

Presently we shall have the hamery and the eggery, the beddery and the boardery, the blackpuddingery, and the piglettery—and in the end a Lexicographical Chronicle published new every morning.—Glasgow Herald.

#### Substantial Backing

A RECENT questionnaire sent out by one of the insurance companies to executives of clubs and like organizations asking whether the Eighteenth Amendment had been helpful or hurtful to the industries with which they were connected or were acquainted, brought back replies which will be a genuine surprise to those who have been taking the wet propaganda too seriously. Men's luncheon clubs reported 53 to 15—three to one favorable; women's clubs, 55 to 11—five to one; precincts of state chambers of commerce, 33 to 8—four to one; country clubs, 156 to 26—six to one, and sales executives, 22 to 1, all favorable.

A lot of thoughtless people have supposed that prohibition was the work of sentimentalists, pietists and professional uplifters. The people who made the answers recorded above are the class of people who get right down to cases and who absolutely "know their onions." That is particularly true of the sales organizations, who stood 22 to 1 for the amendment.—M. W. A., in Los Angeles Times.

#### "Getting Ready to Live"

WILLIAM JAMES, early in his life, said that he did not have much personal interest in immortality. However, when asked about it in later years, when his life was growing richer and more serviceable, he answered: "I find my interest in personal immortality growing stronger." When asked why, his answer was, "Because I am just getting ready to live." Apparently, the greater one's idealism, one's devotion to truth, to goodness and to beauty, the stronger is one's seat in existence and the greater the probability of one's desire to continue in existence.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

#### Thoroughly Dry

ONE of the important facts apparent as Congress convenes is that the body is so overwhelmingly dry as to preclude the possibility of any effective attack on the prohibitory laws.

Admission to this effect is made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and nothing could be more meaningful than such an admission from that source.

There has been absolutely no materialization of the "wet reaction" about which so much was said by the wets a year or two ago.—Des Moines Register.

#### Not Until Then!

WHEN the opponents of prohibition cite any other law affecting millions that is perfect in its results it will be time to assert that legal restriction of liquor on a national scale is not justifying itself.—Kansas City Star.

#### Two Microscopes

HATE is the microscope of faults and weakness. Love is the microscope of our good qualities.—Great Thought Magazine.

#### Ice That Can Be Poured

THE Germans, who may reasonably claim all championships in finding substitutes, have surpassed all previous achievements in making synthetic things. They have devised an imitation ice for skating and sliding. It is not artificial ice, the term that we use for ice that is not actually artificial. It is a real substitute that can be poured out on a smooth surface, which hardens quickly, and does not melt under a temperature of 208 degrees Fahrenheit.

Something like it is presumably seen at times on vaudeville stages where skaters have to have an imitation ice

surface. But the German project goes beyond anything known here. It is being poured out now on an indoor rink with an area of 16,000 square yards. It will make hockey an all-year game if it works out as satisfactorily as the promoters claim.

If the Germans can go a step further and hit upon a way to keep our golf links and tennis courts dry through the winter, they can make enough from the patent to pay all reparations costs.—Boston Post.

### Britain Blesses July 4, 1776

I FOUND some good Philadelphians disposed tacitly to assume that the American Declaration of Independence still awakens regretful memories in England. Therefore, I suggested timidly to them that the public monuments of their city were a little lopsided. Symmetry might be improved if a monument "To the British Commonwealth of Nations" could be erected over against Independence Hall, with the inscription: "Founded here, on July 4, 1776."

"Do you ever think," I continued, "what might have happened to old England if they had not declared war on independence? Long before now you would have insisted upon annexing the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family, and on transporting Windsor Castle and Westminster Abbey, stone by stone, to this country, while we should have had to struggle hard to maintain our status. Thank God, you declared the independence of the British Empire on July 4, 1776."—Wickham Steed, in London Observer.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Methods of Valuing Real Estate

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial upon existing methods of valuing real estate is both timely and sensible. It calls to thought an occasion when the writer was a witness for one whose land was taken by a railroad, and who had asked that a jury might assess his damages. This witness knew that the prevailing method used by so-called experts on both sides was largely a matter of guesswork; witnesses on the one side making their guesses as large as possible, and on the other as small as possible, so that a jury might strike an average, as they invariably do. The result of this method is that each side seeks witnesses in great numbers, because it follows that the side which has the greater number of witnesses will influence the final decision of the jury when it makes up its averages.

This was thought to be a wrong method, and perhaps foolishly this particular witness proceeded to make a genuine study of the property involved, which was a piece of vacant land. He determined first what the site was best fitted for, which in this case was a factory building to be let out for small concerns. Next, how many stories high would best be suited, having reference to elevator service, etc. Then he had the cost of this building figured, and knowing the going rental value for space in that location for the purpose named, the gross rental possible, the cost of the building, etc., it was an easy matter to determine the value of the land if 10 per cent was taken as the fair gross return for the money invested.

What was the surprise of this witness, however, when the presiding judge, who in some way unknown to the witness, seemed to have a knowledge that the usual manner of appraisal had not been followed in this case, prevented the attorney from asking questions after the witness had qualified in the usual manner, by asking him whether he had sold or bought property in the vicinity of the location under consideration, and whether he would take the selling or purchase price of such sales as the one criterion of the value of this site. On the witness's replying that he would not regard this factor as final, he was asked to step out of the witness chair and his testimony was refused.

The reason, of course, why this witness did not regard the sales in this vicinity as a substantial basis upon which to fix a value on the site, was because some of the sales were under foreclosure, when property seldom brings its real value, while others, owing to lack of judgment on the part of the purchasers, brought more than they were fairly worth. Furthermore, it did not seem to lend much to the expertise of a witness to be guided entirely by the judgment of others, as appears to be demanded of witnesses in court under present methods.

However, the method of appraisal used was finally that upon which the jury found its verdict, because questions were framed by the plaintiff's counsel to the defendant's witnesses under cross-examination, through which this witness's system and conclusions were confirmed. There cannot be any doubt that land is worth just what it can be capitalized for in the great majority of cases, and it therefore seems reasonable to suppose that city assessors as well as the courts should adopt this method of appraisal. B. R. G. Worcester, Mass.